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****
* NATIONAL *
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TRAINING OF YOUNG CADRES

Adhere to the Principle of Three-in-One Combination of the Old, the Middle-Aged and the Young

by

Chung Tso-wen (钟佐文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1973)

The new Party Constitution approved by the 10th National Congress of the Party provides that leading organs at various levels must implement the principle of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. The experience of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young created by the broad masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution has provided us with favorable conditions for training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in accordance with the five requirements set forth by Chairman Mao. We must study seriously the new Party Constitution and pay attention to the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Party organizations at various levels should put this grand cause of a hundred years on their agenda. This is of great significance to strengthening the reconstruction of the leading body, consolidating and developing the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, implementing more properly the spirit of the 10th Party Congress and doing a good job in various fields of work.

The great leader Chairman Mao has all along laid emphasis on the integration of new and old cadres, and attached great importance to the training and promotion of this newborn force. Back in the period of the Democratic Revolution, Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out, "Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined." "If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and cooperating with the

old cadres, our cause will come to a stop." During the period of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the proletariam dictatorship, and in 1964 made a call to the whole Party: "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution."

Our training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat is not just for the training of one or two cadres, but for the training of thousands and millions. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again advocated on many occasions the need for promoting young people to take part in leadership work. The training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat must be carried out to the letter organizationally. Implementing the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young is an important step in the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, a principle essential for the proper reconstruction of the leading bodies and the cadre ranks and for implementing the basic line of the Party in the historical period of socialism.

Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. There is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration and the threat of subversion and aggression carried out by imperialism and social-imperialism." For the sake of achieving their sinister goal of overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat, class enemies both inside and outside the country are resorting to every means to fight for successors with the proletariat, and are placing their hope of restoration on the third or the fourth generation.

Bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer renegade and traitor Lin Piao centrally represented the interests of the class enemies inside and outside the country and tried his utmost to oppose with all ways and means Chairman Mao's directive on training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. He tempered with the conditions set for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, sabotaged the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, set up mountain strongholds, formed sworn factions, conspired and advocated split in a vain attempt to usurp Party and state leadership. Because of this, we must criticize the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and universally, constantly and unremittingly pay attention to training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat from the top level down to the lowest level. Continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against capitalist restoration is the grand cause of a hundred years and a task gloriously entrusted us by history.

In the past fifty years and more, our Party has been tempered in the protracted class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and has trained a large number of leading cadres at various levels who have withstood long tests and are in possession of rich experience in struggle. However, the

complete victory of the socialist revolution and the realization of the ultimate goal of the Party--communism, is a long and arduous historical task which could only be fulfilled through the efforts of many generations. Therefore, an endless supply of young comrades is needed to replenish the leading bodies at various levels, so that the cause of the revolution could be carried on from generation to generation in successive waves. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the firm implementation of the principle of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young could enable the old cadres to properly practice teaching, helping and leading, and to pass on their own revolutionary experience and experience in leadership work to the young people. It could enable the young cadres, through practice of leadership work and learning from the old and the middle-aged cadres, to carry on the fine tradition and work style of the Party and raise their ability to grasp the line and general and specific policies of the Party. In this way, successors could be trained for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The socialist revolution and construction is a struggle of unprecedented proportions, and it imposes a still higher demand on the revolutionization of leaders at various levels. Practice has proved that the implementation of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young is advantageous to promoting the revolutionization of the leading body. Generally speaking, the revolutionary old comrades have gone through a long period of tempering in revolutionary wars and revolutionary struggles, and they have rich experience. The young cadres are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. They are most eager to learn and the least conservative in thinking. Sensitive to new things and daring to speak out and act, they are our future and hope. Many middle-aged cadres possess certain features of both the old and the young cadres. They are full of vigor and can play the part of an intermediate link between the upper and lower echelons in the leading body. In a leading collective, the old, the middle-aged and the young cadres work and fight together, with the old leading the new, and the new stimulating the old. They are able to inspire and encourage one another. The concentration of the strong points of the various cadres can put the leading bodies in a stronger and more vigorous position to meet the needs of the constantly developing revolutionary situation and heavy work, strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party, and enable the leading bodies to implement better the basic line of the Party and shoulder the task of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In implementing the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, the role of the revolutionary old cadres must be fully brought into play. Practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution and of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work has proved that the overwhelming majority of our old cadres are good or relatively good. They are valuable assets of the Party and the state and the backbone of leading bodies at various levels. Letting them play their part to the full is an important condition for the proper practice of three-in-one combination in the leading body.

At present, an important problem in the proper practice of three-in-one combination is the need to pay attention to training, promoting and making

bold use of outstanding cadres. Many old comrades have strongly called for doing a better job in the training of successors. Many new comrades are determined to learn the strong points of the old cadres and strive to be good successors to the revolution. Judging from conditions in the present cadre ranks, there are many favorable conditions for promoting outstanding cadres for participation in leadership work. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's cadre line and policies, our Party has already built up a strong contingent of cadre in the long revolutionary struggle. Young and middle-aged cadres make up the overwhelming majority of these cadres, and they are activists who have come to the fore in the successive revolutionary movements. Many have been workers, peasants or soldiers that have been tempered in specific work at the basic level and maintain close ties with the masses of workers and peasants. As long as they could be seriously trained and boldly used under the correct line, there is a very good future for them.

During the Russian Revolution of 1905, the great teacher Lenin pointed out, "There is no dearth of talents; never before had revolutionary Russia had so many talented people as now." Outstanding leadership cadres necessarily come to the fore in large numbers in a major revolutionary movement. The great proletarian cultural revolution in China is an important political revolution. Its struggle is extremely acute and complex, its content is rich and its impact is far-reaching. Baptized in this great revolutionary battle, the broad masses of young cadres have been tempered and tested. They have raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle as well as their political and ideological levels, and have increased their revolutionary ability. Therefore the training and promotion of young cadres rest on a strong foundation and are backed by a vast reserve. So long as we carry out work in accordance with Chairman Mao's cadres line and policies, correctly assess and deal with the young cadres, pay special attention to training and selecting them from among the workers, peasants, women and minority nationalities, overcome conservative ideas, abandon the old practice, break away from the idea of arranging seniority according to qualification, cast our eyes downward, and see not only our own unit but also the whole system and the whole district, not only the part but also the whole, young cadres will appear in great numbers before us.

Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat grow up in the great storms of revolution. Marxists always hold that knowledge comes from practice. Experience in struggle, wisdom and ability, and good leadership do not drop from the sky, nor are they innate, but are forged in the practice of revolutionary struggles. When selecting young cadres for leadership work, there is no need to worry that they might not be able to "draw the bow, carry the load or exercise control." Chairman Mao teaches us, "Let them go into action and learn while working, and they will become more capable. In this way, fine people will come forward in great numbers. The attitude of fearing the dragon in front and the tiger behind cannot lead to the upbringing of cadres."

Lu Hsün, in discussing the training of revolutionary young people, had given a lively parable. He said, "When a child first learn to walk, although he is still young, the mother is always most eager to watch him take his first step. Even though the child might fall down, she also would not tell the child

to lie in bed and wait until he could walk before she put him again on the ground. If he learn to walk by lying in bed, even though he might live to a hundred, he still will not be able to walk." In order to enable the young cadres to acquire experience through struggle and add to their ability, they must be given more opportunity to undergo tempering and purposely made to shoulder heavy loads. With the enthusiastic help and guidance of Party organizations, they should be allowed to look into conditions, grasp policies, handle problems and direct work themselves. They should be encouraged to act boldly in practice and helped to properly arrange their work, study and labor. They should be sent to the forefront of class struggle and two-line struggle to weather the storm, face the world and undergo tempering. In this way, they would change from having little experience to having more experience, and from having no ability to leadership work to having some ability in leadership work. Nurtured by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, young cadres in great numbers would very rapidly grow to maturity.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The question of the line holds the key to the proper practice of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. Leading bodies at various levels should adhere to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the socialist road and carry out work firmly and unswervingly in accordance with the line and policies of the Party. This is a question of political orientation and also constitutes the foundation for the proper practice of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young.

If the leading body does not grasp the line, does not grasp the superstructure and does not grasp the major issues but only the minor issues, that can be very dangerous. Even though the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young is practiced in form, there is still no guarantee that it would not deviate from the complicated class struggle and alienate itself from the line of the Party.

Therefore, in accordance with Chairman Mao's three basic principles of "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," we certainly must continue to put criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work above all else, make full use of that teacher by negative example, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, conduct deep-going education in class struggle and two-line struggle for Party members and non-Party members, and draw a dividing line between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism; between the correct line and the incorrect line; between the socialist road and the capitalist road; between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois outlook. We must strengthen their ability to distinguish and oppose false Marxism, and maintain firmly the correct political orientation.

Democratic centralism is the organizational principle of our Party and is also our basic Party and state institution. A leading body must not only be highly centralized, but also highly democratic. It must adhere to the principle of collective leadership and division of responsibility. It must unite with people "from all corners of the country" and must not promote the "mountain stronghold mentality." It must "let all people have their say"

and not "let one person alone has the say." This is helpful to the training and upbringing of cadres and bringing the role of the three-in-one combination leading body into play.

Chairman Mao teaches, "We hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective. And we need the mass majority of the people with us on the road to this objective." "Cadres, new and old, should respect each other, learn from each other and overcome their shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points, so as to unite as one in the common cause." Old cadres should, with the greatest revolutionary enthusiasm, welcome these new cadres, show concern over their growth politically and learn their strong points. Young cadres, on noticing their own shortcomings, should learn modestly from the old cadres, and in accordance with the requirements for the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat laid down by Chairman Mao, impose strict demands on themselves. They should always pay attention to remaining modest and prudent, struggle diligently, form close ties with the masses, accept criticism and supervision from the masses and diligently transform their world outlook. Regardless of whether they are old or new, cadres should realize the importance of their own responsibility, place the interests of the Party before their own, proceed always with public interests at heart, be strict in dissecting themselves, guard against arrogance and complacency, pay attention to the overall situation, recognize the interests of the whole, emphasize unity and overcome factors detrimental to unity, and under the centralized leadership of the Party, lead the broad masses to vigorously forge ahead in unity, and win still greater victories for the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

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Actively Promote and Use Boldly

by

the CCP Minch'ing hsien, Fukien Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1973)

The political report of the 10th National Congress of the Party calls upon Party organizations at various level to always place the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat on their agenda. This is a vital matter bearing on the destiny and future of the Party and the state.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of the proletariat," we have paid attention to the promotion and training of new cadres in the three great revolutionary movements. In the past three years, the hsien, communes and production brigades have promoted 641 new cadres including nine members of the hsien Party committee, 25 hsien department and section heads, 34 commune secretaries and deputy secretaries or chairmen and vice chairmen, and 557 members of production brigade Party branches and revolutionary leadership groups. Among the members of leading bodies at the three levels of the hsien, the commune and the production brigade, a third are new cadres. Most of them have been promoted from the basic level and some are educated young people who have been tempered in the mountain and rural areas. They have indicated their intention to learn modestly the strong points of the old cadres and impose strict demands on themselves. After taking up leadership posts, these new cadres have diligently implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and played an active role in the three great revolutionary movements.

Is there any need to promote new cadres boldly? At first the understanding of our hsien Party committee was not unanimous. Some of the comrades were worried that as the qualifications of the new cadres were low, and they were not mature enough politically and lacked experience in work, they might not be able to shoulder the heavy load. It was therefore suggested that we should wait and see first. In order to solve this problem correctly, the standing committee members of the hsien Party committee studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is our fighting task to train large numbers of cadres in a planned way," criticized the revisionist cadre line, and realized that the promotion of new cadres is an important matter of strategic importance advanced by the great leader Chairman Mao, a matter bearing on whether or not there would be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat that could never be dealt with lightly.

Our standing committee has also made a concrete anslysis of the conditions of the new cadres in our own hsien who came to the fore after the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is felt that they have some common characteristics. They have a high awareness of the line, are full of revolutionary drive, are ever ready to work, have a strong desire to advance and dare to struggle. These are their essence and main trend. Naturally they also

have shortcomings of this or that kind. But we cannot wait until they are free of shortcomings before promoting them, for actually, such cadres do not exist.

Some of the old cadres, looking back over their own course of growth through tempering said with deep feeling: "The new cadres are short of experience and ability, and it is not surprising troubles of this or that kind are found in their work. All these can be gradually overcome in the practice of struggle. Had we not also covered the same ground ourselves?" By means of study, criticism and discussion, understanding was unified within the standing committee. They conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's directive, "Train large numbers of cadres in a planned way," adopted the mass-line method, and promoted a number of young new cadres to leadership posts.

After the new cadres have taken up leadership posts, how should we make use of them? We studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching on the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and realized that we must boldly let them take up practice and shoulder responsibilities. We paid attention to making arrangements for them to stay at selected spots in places where the class struggle was more complicated and take up important work in sections and units under the hsien revolutionary committee and in commune Party committees so that they could weather the storm, face the world and improve their ability through practice.

When shortcomings and mistakes appeared in their work, we did not passively put the blame on them, but helped them sum up the lesson of their experience, so that they could enhance their achievements, overcome shortcomings, correct mistakes, go all out and continue their advance.

In the course of training new cadres, we pay attention to linking up the old, the middle-aged and the young so as to make the old lead the new, use the new to stimulate the old, and unite the old and the new to make progress together. For the leading bodies of various communes and the sections and units of the hsien revolutionary committees, we have made proper arrangements according to the conditions of the original leading bodies and the salient features of the new and the old cadres. Some communes have appointed a new cadre as the No. 1 and assigned old cadres with rich experience as the No. 2 and No. 3 to help him develop work. Some communes have appointed an old cadre as the No. 1 and appointed several new cadres as his assistants. This organizationally guarantees the use of old cadres to lead new cadres and the use of new cadres to stimulate old cadres and creates conditions favorable to the growth of new cadres.

After several years of training and education, a number of new cadres have rapidly grown to maturity. Forging close ties with the masses and fighting vigorously on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements, they are making contributions to the socialist cause.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO IN PLA

Attention Must Be Paid to the Role of Teachers by Negative Example

by

the Party branch of the company of a Wuhan unit to which Li Ch'üan-chou belonged before his death

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1973)

The happy tidings of the victorious closing of the 10th National Congress of the Party personally called by Chairman Mao filled the comrades of our entire company with boundless excitement, and we shouted over and over again "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

The communique of the 10th Congress pointed out to us that we should make full use of that teacher by negative example, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, to educate the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country in class struggle and two-line struggle. On this question, we have a profound comprehension.

When our company began to study the basic line of the Party, in spite of the fact that some of the comrades had gone through a great deal of reference materials, their comprehension was nevertheless still not thorough enough. Later, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that attention should be paid to the role of teachers by negative example, we made full use of that teacher by negative example, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, to make a thoroughgoing revolutionary mass criticism for the education of the fighters of the whole company, thus enabling all of them to understand profoundly the protractedness, complexity and acuteness of the class struggle in the historical period of socialism, and deepening their comprehension of the basic line of the Party.

From this, we have come to realize that the role of teachers by negative example lies in the use of personal materials to fully reflect the acute and complex class struggle. This can directly educate the people to heighten their vigilance, unite and wage firm struggle against the class enemies. Speaking in this sense, teachers by negative example are indispensable to our correctly understanding class, class contradiction and class struggle. At times, they can play a role that teachers by positive example cannot play.

Lin Piao and his anti-Party clique not only shared a common trait with the other opportunists, but they also "never showed up without a copy of Quotations in hand and never opened their mouths without shouting 'Long live' and who spoke nice things to your face but stabbed you in the back." They raised the red flag to oppose the red flag. Such political swindlers are most difficult to identify. Making full use of that teacher by negative example to educate the cadres and fighters is of great importance in raising their

awareness of the struggle between the two lines and improving their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

Experience has proved that in order to turn poisonous weeds into fertilizer, it is necessary to make thoroughgoing revolutionary mass criticism. The same also holds true for Lin Piao, that teacher by negative example. Only by fully exposing him and criticizing him could we correctly make use of them. Therefore, we must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and use this microscope and magic mirror of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze and criticize the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. Otherwise, we shall not be able to draw a dividing line and distinguish between right and wrong.

In the past two years or more, our Party branch persevered in reading and studying seriously and criticizing revisionism. Everybody reflected that by linking up study with criticism it is possible to understand more clearly the reactionary essence of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and to implement with greater consciousness Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In firm response to the call of the 10th Party Congress, we have continued to take criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work as a matter of prime importance to grasp. We have made full use of that teacher by negative example, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, to give the commanders and fighters a thoroughgoing course of education in class struggle and two-line struggle, further implemented Chairman Mao's instructions, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," diligently trained ourselves in skills to destroy the enemies and strengthened preparedness against war. We are prepared at all times to firmly, completely, thoroughly and utterly destroy all enemies who dare to invade us and struggle for the defense of the great socialist motherland.

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Heighten Vigilance, Defend the Motherland

by

the Party Committee of a Certain Unit of the
Peking Garrison Area

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 7, 1973)

The 10th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party has triumphantly ended. This is a great happy event in the political life of the whole Party, army and people of the country. All commanders and fighters of our unit are elated and inspired, and they warmly cheer the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and cheer the great victory for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

This congress was convened at a time when the Lin Piao anti-Party clique has been smashed, the line of the Party's 9th National Congress has won great victories and the situation both at home and abroad is excellent. This congress analyzed the excellent situation at home and abroad, fully affirmed the great victories scored on various fronts under the guidance of the line of the Party's 9th National Congress, summed up fundamental experiences in two-line struggle, especially the struggle to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and further defined the orientation and tasks of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. This congress pointed to the strong unity of our Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The 10th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party decided to expel Lin Piao, the bourgeoisie careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealers, renegade and traitor, from the Party once and for all, and to expel Ch'en Po-ta, principal member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, Kuomintang anti-communist element, Trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist, from the Party once and for all, and dismiss him from all posts inside and outside the Party. Everyone unanimously supports the CCP Central Committee in its handling the other principal members of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and all the corresponding measures adopted. We, the broad masses of commanders and fighters, warmly respond to the call of the 10th National Congress and will continue to put criticism of Lin and rectification of style of work above all else. We will persist in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticizing revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, and continuously raise our awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle.

We must seriously study the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress, thoroughly carry out its line, accomplish various fighting tasks put forward at the Party's 10th National Congress, continuously keep a firm and proper grip on criticism of Lin and rectification of style of work and strengthen the building of the Party committee and the concept of the Party in accordance with the political line defined by the 10th National Congress and the new Party Constitution adopted. As members of the glorious Chinese PLA, we are especially required to act in conformity with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The danger of a new world war still exists; the people of various countries must be prepared." We must heighten our vigilance, strengthen our

preparedness against war and continuously improve the political and military quality of the army unit. We must strengthen our preparedness against wars of aggression, guard against the outbreak of an imperialist world war and especially against the surprise attack by social-imperialism, and resolutely, thoroughly, completely and wholly annihilate all the enemies that dare to invade us!

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO IN EDUCATION CIRCLES

Keep a Firm and Proper Grip on Such a Matter of Prime Importance As Criticism of Lin Piao and Rectification of Style of Work

by

the Party Branch of Chohsien Middle School, Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 7, 1973)

Elated and inspired, we warmly cheer the triumphant conclusion of the 10th National Congress of our Party. This congress was convened at a time when the Lin Piao anti-Party clique has been smashed, the line of the Party's 9th National Congress has won great victories and the situation both at home and abroad is excellent. It is a congress of unity, a congress of victory and a congress full of vigor. It is a great victory for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought! With great proletarian indignation, we denounce the towering crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique! We resolutely support the brilliant resolution of the Party's 10th National Congress: to expel Lin Piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, from the Party once and for all, and to expel Ch'en Po-ta, principal member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, anti-communist Kuomintang element, Trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist, from the Party once and for all, and dismiss him from all posts inside and outside the Party.

Lin Piao, the bourgeoisie careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, was a hypocrite "who never showed up without a copy of Quotations in hand and never opened his mouth without shouting 'Long live,' and who spoke nice things to your face but stabbed you in the back." He was an unpardonable guy with all his misdeeds. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique represented the interests of the overthrown landlord-comprador bourgeoisie at home and the interests of imperialism, revisionism and reaction abroad. It frenziedly opposed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the socialist system of proletarian dictatorship and the correct line of the Party's 9th National Congress. It practiced revisionism and not Marxism, advocated split and not unity, conspired and intrigued instead of being open and above-board. Its vicious aim was to oppose the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao in a vain attempt to basically alter the Party's basic line and policies for the whole historical period of socialism, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. It sought to reinstate the toppled landlord-comprador bourgeoisie, collude with Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and form an alliance with imperialism, revisionism and reaction against China, communism and revolution so as to reduce China into a colony of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. To realize its wicked ambitions, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, in its eagerness to seize power and leadership and stopped at nothing to stage a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. It even made a wild attempt to assassinate the great leader Chairman Mao and set up a bogus central committee. How could this be tolerated?

Chairman Mao said, "Our enemies are the backward moribund reactionaries. They are doomed to perish." The Lin Piao anti-Party clique was such a backward moribund reactionary group. Its members always over-estimated their own strength and under-estimated the strength of the people of the whole country, the strength of the whole Party, and the strength of the proletarian dictatorship. They were very ambitious, and vainly attempted to have everything under their command and everything at their disposal. But they ended up in having nothing under their command and nothing at their disposal, and they came to the ignominious end of losing both fortune and honor and court self-destruction. This is the inevitable end for all opportunist ringleaders hostile to the people. "Though opportunists trying to stem the tide are found almost everywhere, the tide is always irresistible. Socialism is moving ahead triumphantly everywhere leaving all stumbling blocks behind it." The Lin Piao anti-Party clique vainly attempted to arrest the speedy development of our socialist revolution and resist the victory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, but it can only become a stumbling block left behind. The wheel of history marked by speedy development is irresistible. With the Lin Piao anti-Party clique smashed, our Party led by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its head is more united, more consolidated and more vigorous and prosperous.

The whole body of us revolutionary teachers and students are determined to seriously study the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress and resolutely carry out the political line defined by it. We must continue to keep a firm and proper grip on such a matter of prime importance as criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and penetratingly criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In keeping with Chairman Mao's line in educational revolution, we must stand firm on running school with the door open, lead teachers to transform their world outlook in the hard way, put the transformation of students' thinking above all other school work, firmly and unswervingly follow the "May 7" road, and forge bravely ahead along the "red and expert" road charted by Chairman Mao!

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Hold High the Great Banner of the Party's 10th National Congress and Carry Out Deep-Going Revolution in Education

by

the General Party Branch Committee of Peking Normal College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 7, 1973)

The Party's 10th National Congress convened under the auspices of our great leader Chairman Mao has ended triumphantly. On receipt of the good tidings all Communist Party members and revolutionary comrades of our education department are elated and inspired and full of excitement.

This congress of our Party was convened at a time when the Lin Piao anti-Party clique has been smashed, the line of the Party's 9th National Congress has won great victories and the situation both at home and abroad is excellent. This is a congress of unity, a congress of victory and a congress full of vigor. It has fully affirmed the great victories scored on various fronts under the guidance of the line of the 9th National Congress, summed up the fundamental experiences in two-line struggle and especially the struggle in smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, further defined the orientation and tasks of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and provided us with a new fighting program. All comrades say: With the triumphant convocation of the Party's 10th National Congress, how can we not be seized with enthusiasm and excitement when we recall how our course of fighting led from victory to new victory under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and look at the current excellent situation at home and abroad and the glorious and arduous historic tasks set for us by the Party's 10th National Congress? From the bottom of our hearts, we cheer the brilliance of Chairman Mao's leadership, cheer the greatness, gloriousness and correctness of our Party and cheer the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We are determined to respond to the call of the Congress with practical action, seriously study and carry out the various documents of the Party's 10th National Congress, persist in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, firmly adhere to the basic principle, "Practice Marxism and not revisionism, unite and don't split, be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire," and unite the revolutionary comrades of the whole department in winning still greater victories.

We must continue to put criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style above all else and make full use of this teacher by negative example, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, to conduct penetrating education in class struggle and two-line struggle. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Seriously read and study and have a good grasp of Marxism," we must assiduously study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and penetratingly criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie. We must unremittingly raise our awareness of the line and consciousness in transforming our world outlook.

We must resolutely lay a proper hold of class struggle in the sphere of the superstructure, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's thinking on revolution in education, vigorously criticize the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's crime in sabotaging Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education and resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education. We must firmly adhere to the teaching, "The departments of arts should take all society as their factory," and penetratingly carry out the revolution in education and criticism of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism deep into the scientific sphere.

In conformity with the political line defined by the Party's 10th National Congress and the new Party Constitution adopted, we must do a good job in building the Party ideologically and organizationally and build the Party organization into a stronger and more vigorous one.

Under the guidance and inspiration of the line of the Party's 10th National Congress, we must unite all forces that can be united and strive to carry out properly all kinds of work and struggle for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations in Peking Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

up-to-date techniques, including silicon-controlled technology, fluidics, enzymic technology and precision casting, are being widely studied and applied in peking's industrial departments. using these techniques, these departments introduced more than 7,000 technical innovations in the first half of this year.

the number of technical innovations introduced in the january-june period of this year equalled the whole of last year's total. among them 400 are important items. in the same period, peking industry trial-produced more than 400 new products.

the success of the mass drive for technical innovations is a product of the collective wisdom and creativeness of the peking workers, cadres and technical personnel, who have drawn their inspiration from the movement to criticize the lin piao anti-party clique and rectify the style of work.

through their study of the works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and of chairman mao and their criticism of lin piao's revisionist line, peking industrial workers and cadres have gained firmer understanding of the truth that scientific invention stems from the summing up of the practice by the people. their studies have helped them to emancipate their thinking and given them greater boldness to invent.

combining revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach, workers of the peking steel plant have introduced major technical improvements in converter smelting technology and succeeded in shortening each heat of steel by more than 20 minutes. this has raised daily steel output by 20 per cent.

outstanding achievements have been made not only by veteran innovators but also by young workers.

the party organizations in peking's industrial departments are strengthening their political guidance, their reliance on the masses and their encouragement to the technical personnel to give full play to their initiative and creativeness. all the major items of technical innovation introduced have been made by the concerted efforts of the workers, cadres and technicians.

the capital's industrial departments have also organized extensive exchange of experience within each trade. sixty exchange-experience meetings were held on heat treatment, metal cutting and casting in the city's machine-building industry.

COAL INDUSTRY

Improvements in Old North China Coal Mine

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 11, 1973)

the 1972 output of an old coal mine in north china's shansi province was equal to the total produced in the 40 years before liberation, or 45.7 per cent above that of 1966, the year when the great proletarian cultural revolution began. the yangchuan mine topped its quota for the first seven months of this year.

known for its anthracite, the mine supplies industrial plants in many parts of the country and some export requirements.

yangchuan also produces mining machinery, power, chemicals, electronics and textiles. the city's 1972 gross industrial output was 70 per cent over that of 1966.

owing to the predatory exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries and imperialists, this old coal mine was almost worked out at the time of liberation.

the state made big investments after liberation to improve and expand the mine. the workers showed self-reliance and hard struggle in renovating the old pits and building new ones.

as a result of the mass drive for technical innovations, the mine has virtually mechanized all the processes from tunnelling and excavating to dressing and transport. in the old days, the miners used hand picks and hauled coal out of the pits on their backs.

measures have been taken to control and utilize the gas, underground water and slate to make a hundred products, including formaldehyde, carbon black, sulphuric acid, chemical fertilizer and alum. this multi-use of the gas, underground water and slate yields 20 million yuan worth of products annually.

MODEL WORKERS

Southwest China Model Worker Cited for His Water Conservancy Work

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 11, 1973)

yuan tse-chuan, a member of the taiping people's commune in szechwan province, has been cited as a model worker in designing water conservancy projects by the county committee of the communist party of china.

yuan tse-chuan, of poor peasant family origin, was formerly a livestock tender. in addition to doing his own work well, he showed great interest in the overall development of agriculture in his area. he said: "we commune members should keep the whole situation in mind in whatever work we do."

agricultural production in jenshou county, a hilly area, developed slowly because of the shortage of water. the nationally known tukiangyen irrigation system is not far from this county. yuan tse-chuan, who had taken part in water conservancy work after liberation, was familiar with the local water situation. he knew that the tukiangyen irrigation system was higher than the county's land in general, and he conceived the idea that a tunnel through the hills should solve the water problem for the county. his suggestion won widespread support.

in 1967 yuan tse-chuan began looking for a reasonable course for diverting water to the county. in just over a year he surveyed about 100 hills and visited a dozen communes. walking and climbing a total distance of 2,700 kilometres, he collected plenty of data and mapped out a chart for his proposed scheme.

then in the spring of 1968 yuan tse-chuan visited the water conservancy departments of jenshou county and szechwan province and put forward concrete plans for leading water from tukiangyen to irrigate the farmland in jenshou county. the provincial department sent a prospecting team to make a careful survey, in cooperation with yuan tse-chuan. the team's findings confirmed the value of yuan's chart and the project, based on his survey work, started in october 1970 with state investment. yuan tse-chuan took part in the construction work and put forward many additional useful suggestions.

the project, which includes a reservoir with a storage capacity of 300 million cubic metres of water and a 1,400-metre tunnel, was completed in the spring of 1972. auxiliary projects, such as irrigation canals and ditches, were added in the follwing years. taken as a whole, this scheme has, in the main, solved the problem of irrigation for jenshou county.

an unusually severe drought hit the county in 1972, but thanks to the project, the county achieved a seven per cent increase in its grain and cotton output over the previous year. there was another dry spell lasting for more than three months this spring, but the communes were able to draw water from the newly built project and gained a good summer harvest. the autumn-harvested crops are also doing very well.

at a recent meeting, held at county level, to exchange experience in learning from tachai, yuan tse-chuan was elected a pace-setter and model worker in water conservancy work. the county party committee called on the people of the county to emulate his revolutionary spirit.

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Multi-National People's Commune Strengthens National Solidarity

(NCNA-English Sining, Sept. 11, 1973)

the multi-national members of the chaka people's commune near chinghai lake in northwest china help and learn from each other in production and have strengthened their solidarity based on equality.

inhabited by mongolians, hans, huis, tibetans and tus, the commune has 336 households with a population of 1,564 working in six production teams of two brigades. the commune has made constant progress since being set up in 1958 in animal husbandry, agriculture and afforestation. the animals in stock have increased from 40,000 in 1958 to 81,000 in 1972. during this period, more than 100,000 animals were sold to the state. grain output reached 740 tons in 1972, eight times the 1958 output. but at the time of liberation, there were only 312 people in 109 households in chaka with some 10,000 animals.

this was a backward area before liberation and there were frequent clashes among the nationalities due to the discord sown by kuomintang reactionary warlords and feudal landlords. the tension was gradually relaxed after liberation because of the policy of national equality and solidarity of the party and government. the people made joint efforts to develop the collective economy and build socialism. they cooperated in concentration on building up animal husbandry while developing agriculture, animal husbandry and afforestation in an all-round way.

mongolians and tibetans, helped by hans, reclaimed wasteland to grow crops, fodder crops and vegetables.

an increasing number of hans, huis and tus are working in animal husbandry thanks to help from the mongolians.

as a result of mutual help, many commune members can do both field work and animal husbandry. the commune has opened four canals totalling 19,000 metres on this grassland 3,000 metres above sea level to solve the problem of the shortage of water. now, 1,300 hectares of grassland and 260 hectares of fields are irrigated by melted snow and springs in the chilien mountains. it has also built 54 animal shelters and paddocks, 15 artificial insemination centres and three drug dips for sheep, and planted 70,000 trees.

there are 47 cadres at the commune, brigade and team levels who are mongolians, tibetans, tus, huis and hans, chiefly mongolians. they work in fraternal coordination.

the commune party committee conscientiously carries out the party's national policy. all commune members are politically equal, irrespective of nationality. they get same pay for same work. their habits and customs are respected. the commune cadres can speak the languages of various nationalities and these languages are taught in primary school. directives and documents are issued in different languages.

a contingent of minority nationality technicians has come into being. the commune at present has 30 commune members who are veterinarians, averaging five for each production team. in addition, there are also minority tractor drivers, doctors and teachers.

the commune promotes national solidarity, advances production and improves the people's living standards. compared with the time the commune was set up, total income in 1972 rose four fold. the commune now has 560,000 yuan in accumulation funds and the commune members have a total of more than 150,000 yuan in bank deposits. two housing areas with a total floor space of 5,000 square metres have been built, complete with schools, shops and clinics. there are electric lights. the nomadic mongolians and tibetans are now living a settled life.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Northwest China Minority Nationality Prospers

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 11, 1973)

one of china's smallest nationalities, the yuku people, has doubled its population since liberation in 1949. the number of its livestock has increased ninefold.

living for generations in the kansu corridor in northwest china, the yuku people led a miserable nomadic life, and the population dwindled to 3,000, under cruel exploitation and oppression by the reactionary ruling class before liberation.

the sunan yuku autonomous county was set up in 1954 according to the party's policy on regional autonomy for national minorities.

the party organizations at all levels in the county has paid special attention to selecting and training members of this minority people as cadres in the three great revolutionary movements of class-struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. there are 315 communists of yuku nationality and 82 yuku cadres in various units in the county. the county party secretary and one of the deputy secretaries are yukus. an outstanding yuku herdsman attended the third national people's congress held in 1964.

the state has helped the yuku people develop production in the early post-liberation days by giving them relief and loans and a large number of sheep and cattle, grain, clothes and other necessities. this has encouraged the yuku people to work energetically in socialist revolution and construction.

the grazing grounds of the chiutsaikou commune lacked water and the herdsmen and livestock had to depend on melted snow. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and herdsmen of the commune, taking tachai production brigade as their example, sank 64 wells and built 44 ponds and snow storage tunnels. with the help of the state, they built a 20-kilometre-long underground pipeline to carry water to their grasslands. they have also used the pastures scientifically and cleared away poisonous weeds, locusts and rats. every one of the 88 production teams of the county now has its own fodder base.

since the cultural revolution, the county has built industrial plants to serve agriculture and livestock breeding. they include farm tools plants, a power plant, milk powder plant and coal mines. electric shearing

machine and cream separators are widely used on the grasslands.

the herdsmen's life has greatly improved since they settled down and ended their age-old nomadic life. the yuku people now have six middle schools, 15 general primary schools and 55 mobile primary schools for herdsmen's children. they also have film projection teams. most herdsmen have savings and bank deposits. the county has a general hospital, each district has its own clinic and each production brigade its own "barefoot doctors."

TIBET

Tibet Increases Orchards

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 12, 1973)

lhasa and other towns in the tibet autonomous region are now getting fresh peaches, pears and apples from orchards in the river valleys of the himalayan mountains.

a key center is at lingtze where orchards were started in 1965 and began market supply in 1970. the output in 1972 was 50 tons of apples, peaches, pears, chestnuts and walnuts. a dozen varieties of apples are grown and the fruit trees now number 10,000.

emancipated serfs, including young and middle-aged women, began to clear the land in 1965. many had never seen such trees since only a few serf-owners raised them for private consumption in the past. after the democratic reform in 1959 the ministry of agriculture and forestry sent technicians to tibet to determine which fruit trees could be grown best. now a dozen counties on the tibetan plateau have orchards.

today more than 100 workers in the lingtze orchard are experienced in growing, grafting, pruning and protecting fruit trees. they are now enlarging the orchards and improving methods of cultivation so as to provide the tibetan people with more and better fruit.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Leaves His Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

xhorxhi robo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of albania to china, left his post for home by air today.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Pavilion Day Reception Held in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 10, 1973)

lin chung, chinese ambassador to algeria, and hua ching-pin, head of the chinese pavilion at the 10th algiers international fair, gave a chinese pavilion day reception here this evening.

among the over 200 guests attending the reception were layachi yaker, algerian minister of commerce, ahmed taleb ibrahimi, minister of information and culture, other officials and personage of various circles as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here.

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

First Secretary of Central Committee of Bolivian CP (M-L) Greets CPC Tenth National Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

oscar zamora medinaceli, first secretary of the central committee of the communist party of bolivia (marxist-leninist), sent a message to chairman mao tsetung and vice-chairmen chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, kang sheng, yeh chien-ying and li teh-sheng on september 7, expressing heartfelt congratulations to the 10th national congress of the communist party of china. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the communist party of china,

comrades chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, kang sheng,
yeh chien-ying and li teh-sheng,
vice-chairmen of the communist party of china,

peking, people's republic of china

respected comrades:

we have received with great interest and zest the news that you held the 10th national congress of the communist party of china in peking from august 24 to 28 presided over by dear comrade mao tsetung.

in the name of the central committee and all members of the communist party of bolivia (marxist-leninist), and of the working class, the peasantry and the entire people of bolivia, we extend you our heartfelt congratulations on this event which is an important landmark in the history of the chinese people and represents a valuable contribution to the revolutionary forces all over the world that are fighting under the invincible banners of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

the decisions taken by your 10th congress has creatively summed up the revolutionary line of the communist party of china which is loyal and adheres to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and therefore constitutes a firm guarantee for the continuation of the chinese revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat until arriving at communism. all and every resolutions of the congress signify a new victory for marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

it is worth while for us to stress, emphatically and as a vivid example, the great spirit of unity manifested in your congress: the internal unity of the party, the unity of the leadership of the party and the unity between the party and the people. it is with this unity

and under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung that you have defeated the counter-revolutionary and anti-party ideas with which a handful of renegades tried to deflect the correct line of the glorious communist party of china.

in this struggle against anti-party and counter-revolutionary tendencies, what is most outstanding is the fact that the struggle was referred to the broad masses so that they could take a direct part in it, thus a victory has been won not only for the party but also for the entire people. this experience is of extraordinary value to the world marxist-leninist movement.

dear comrades: the communist party of bolivia (marxist-leninist) underlines with great satisfaction on this occasion the heart-stirring support which your congress gives to the struggle of the oppressed and subjugated peoples of the world. we concur with you in the view that "the development of the international situation is favourable to the people and unfavourable to imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction of the world", that "the present international situation is one characterized by great disorder on the earth" and that "the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains". this characterization of the international situation, so precise as it is, clearly reflects the faithfulness of the communist party of china to the principles of marxism-leninism.

the peoples see in the communist party of china, the people's republic of china and comrade chairman mao tsetung the loftiest example of faithfulness to proletarian internationalism. it is for this reason that to millions of people now living under the oppression of u.s. imperialism and its accomplice soviet social-imperialism, china is the lighthouse which illumines and encourages their struggle for national independence, freedom and socialism.

respected and beloved comrades: as you know, the bolivian people are subject today to a heinous military-fascist dictatorship imposed by u.s. imperialism in concomitance with its gendarme for latin america, the military dictatorship which oppresses the brazilian people. our party, together with the workers, the peasants and the heroic bolivian people, is working for the unity of the people to overthrow the dictatorship by means of revolutionary action and to achieve national liberation and march towards socialism. we believe that by uniting and fighting and in solidarity with the peoples of the world, notably the beloved chinese people, we will win victory swiftly and put a definite end to the exploitation and misery in our country caused by dependence on u.s. imperialism.

like the bolivian people, all the oppressed peoples in africa, asia and latin america are fighting indomitably for national independence from colonial and imperialist domination. this fully coincides with the historic affirmation of your 10th congress: "countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend."

dear comrades: we take this opportunity to reiterate to you the fraternal and revolutionary friendship that unite our parties and, accordingly, our peoples. the communist parties of china and bolivia are brothers in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism and for the victory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. we value more and more highly the friendship between our parties which is based on mutual respect, mutual support and the principle of equality, which have been and still are the norms governing our relations.

we are grateful for your ever present solidarity with the bolivian people in their struggle and we reaffirm to you our enthusiastic solidarity and support for the just struggle of your party for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat until the attainment of communism, the final goal of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. we are sure that you, under the guidance of the decisions of the 10th congress and the leadership of comrade mao tsetung, will win great new victories, which will fill with joy the hearts of the peoples of the world and the bolivian people in particular.

dear comrades: in the name of the central committee and all members of the communist party of bolivia (marxist-leninist), we want to express to comrade mao tsetung our congratulations on his re-election as chairman of the communist party of china, on what signifies the recognition of the most distinguished marxist-leninist of our times by the chinese party and people. similarly, we greet comrades chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, kang sheng, yeh chien-ying and li teh-sheng, vice-chairmen of the communist party of china, as well as all comrade members and alternate members of the 10th central committee of the communist party of china.

long live the indestructible friendship between the communist parties of china and bolivia exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live proletarian internationalism exclamation

death to u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism
exclamation

oscar zamora medinaceli,
first secretary of the central
committee of bolivia (m-l),

bolivia, september 7, 1973

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Reg Birch and Communist Party of Britain (M-L) Greet CPC Tenth Congress

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 11, 1973)

comrade reg birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), yesterday sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china conveying the warmest congratulations of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) on the 10th congress of the communist party of china. the message reads in full as follows:

the central committee,

communist party of china

dear comrades,

i have great pleasure in enclosing a message of greetings from the central committee, communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) on the 10th congress of the c.p.c.

with our warmest fraternal wishes,
reg birch (signed)

september 10th, 1973

the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) sends its warmest fraternal greetings to the communist party of china on the occasion of the successful conclusion of its 10th congress.

since the 9th party congress the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china have won splendid victories in socialist construction at home and in proletarian internationalism abroad.

the existence of a great socialist country like china with no internal nor external debts, where prices are stable and industrial and agricultural production flourish abundantly, facilitates the task of explaining to workers everywhere what it is possible for them to achieve when they have taken state power away from their class enemies. the voice of socialism which china has raised in the international councils of the world is of enormous encouragement to all those who have yet to liberate themselves.

may the friendship of the working people of china and the working people of britain grow stronger and endure forever.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Bulgaria

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by yang li-kung, head of the chinese group to the sino-bulgarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, left here by air today for bulgaria to attend the eleventh session of the commission.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned, including li yung-kai and chang chi.

also present were bulgarian ambassador to china kostadin grigorov and commercial counsellor of the bulgarian embassy in peking a. borisov.

CHINA AND CANADA

Nieh Jung-chen Meets Delegation of Bethune Memorial Committee

(NCNA-English - Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

nieh jung-chen, vice-chairman of the military commission, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the bethune memorial committee of canada. leader of the delegation is hazen sise and deputy leaders are mary weil and gerard rolland.

canadian ambassador to china c.j. small was present.

also present were ting hsueh-sung, wu fan-wu, yeh ching-shan, chang yeh-sheng, lin chen, wei chien-yeh, tzu chung-yun and chang wen-pu.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English - Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

pascal ockyemba-morlende, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of the congo to china, left his post for home by air today.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Ambassador Chai Tse-min Fetes Egyptian Vice President

(NCNA-English - Cairo, Sept. 11, 1973)

chai tse-min, ambassador of the people's republic of china to egypt, gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of egyptian vice-president hussein el shafei who will lead a delegation to visit china.

in a speech at the dinner, ambassador chai tse-min expressed warm welcome to the china visit by vice-president shafei and the egyptian delegation he leads. he said, "the chinese people have always sympathized with and supported the struggle of the egyptian people against israeli zionist aggression."

he added, "we believe that the egyptian people are bound to win finally in their struggle for the recovery of the usurped territories so long as unity in egypt and the arab countries is further strengthened."

in reply, shafei expressed the belief that his visit would further promote the understanding and strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

the dinner was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Finland, Sweden and Austria

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

a eight-member chinese medical delegation led by tsou chin, deputy director of the worker-peasant-soldier hospital in peking, left here by train this morning for finland, sweden and austria on a friendly visit at the invitation of the public health departments of these countries.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese ministry of public health, the peking public health bureau and other departments concerned, including hsu shou-jen, hsin fu-lu, liu hsuan-ting and luan ting-chun.

also on hand were a. mobius, minister-counsellor of the austrian embassy in peking, and matti hakkanen, counsellor of the finnish embassy here, and karl-erik norrman, secretary of the swedish embassy here.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets President Georges Pompidou

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

chairman mao tsetung met with georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, here at five o'clock this afternoon. they had a wide-ranging exchange of views on questions of common concern in an unconstrained atmosphere.

jean de lipkowski, secretary of state for the ministry of foreign affairs of france, was present on the occasion.

when the distinguished guests, in the company of premier chou en-lai, arrived at chairman mao's residence, they were greeted at the entrance by vice-chairman wang hung-wen.

chairman mao and president pompidou had a long handshake as they met. chairman mao extended a warm welcome to president pompidou for his visit to china. president pompidou said: "it's a great honour for me to be able to meet the man who has changed the visage of the world." he told chairman mao of the wish general de gaulle had entertained to meet him. later in the conversation, chairman mao said in retrospect that, ten years ago, thanks to the efforts by general de gaulle, france first in western europe established full diplomatic relations with china. chairman mao asked president pompidou, after returning to france, to convey his regards to all the french friends he had met.

also present were wang hai-jung, tang wen-sheng, chi tsung-hua and lo hsu.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Pompidou Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, held talks here this afternoon in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the french side were jean de lipkowski, secretary of state for the ministry of foreign affairs; edouard balladur, secretary general of the presidency of the republic; geoffroy de courcel, ambassador of france, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; etienne manac'h, ambassador of france to china; jean-bernard raimond, technical counsellor to the secretariat general of the presidency of the republic; henri froment-meurice, director of asian-oceanian affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs; roger duzer, deputy director of asian affairs georges yacovlievitch, counsellor of foreign affairs, and jean-david levitte, third secretary of the french embassy in peking.

taking part on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; wang tung, director, and hsu wei-chin, deputy director, of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry; tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france; as well as chi tsung-hua, lo hsu, lien cheng-pao and tseng ling-pao.

before the talks the two sides had a friendly meeting. other french and chinese personnel present at the meeting were members of president pompidou's party jean sainteny, general of the army thenoz, jean-paul angles, xavier marchetti, michel freyche, christian d'aumale, michel rougagnou, jean gueguinou, jean larche and charles malo; and leading members of chinese departments and staff members wang hai-jung, peng hua, wang chen, chu chuan-hsien, tsao kuei-sheng, yang kuei-jung and chao ching-tien.

President Pompidou Sees Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, this evening attended on invitation a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

the performance was attended by high ranking officials of the french government who are accompanying the president;

etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and his wife and embassy officials; and accompanying correspondents, technicians and crew members of the special plane.

present were chinese leaders chou en-lai, chiang ching and wu teh; foreign minister chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council shih shao-hua, director of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry wang tung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien, and chinese ambassador to france tseng tao.

president pompidou received an ovation when he entered the theatre. at the end of the performance, the president rose and applauded to congratulate the performers on their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the performance was sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

President Pompidou Visits Palace Museum

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

president georges pompidou and distinguished french guests in his party visited the palace museum here this morning in the company of chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping.

also accompanying the distinguished guests on the visit were chinese ambassador to france tseng tao, and wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao and other leading members of chinese departments concerned.

French Foreign Minister Leaves Paris for Peking

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 12, 1973)

french foreign minister michel jobert left here for peking this morning to accompany french president georges pompidou in his official visit to china.

he was seen off at the airport by tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in france.

michel jobert returned to paris yesterday after taking part in the nine-country common market foreign ministers' conference held in the danish capital of copenhagen.

raoul delaye, chief of the information and press service of the french foreign ministry, left here for peking on the same plane.

CHINA AND GUINEA

President Toure Greets Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

ahmed sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, recently sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, sincerely greeting the victorious holding of the 10th national congress of the communist party of china and his re-election as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

on the occasion of the victorious holding of the 10th national congress of the communist party of china and your re-election as chairman of the central committee, we extend, on behalf of the guinean people, the guinea democratic party and the guinean government, our sincere and militant congratulations to you. the numerous brilliant successes obtained by the great chinese people in all fields under the dauntless leadership of your party constitute an encouragement to our people in our struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the guinean people sincerely rejoice at the excellent friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries and parties. reaffirming to you our will to further cultivate them, we beg you to accept our ardent wishes for a good health and a long life to your excellency and progress and prosperity to the friendly chinese people.

with very high and militant consideration

ahmed sekou toure (signed),

general secretary of the guinea democratic party, president of the republic of guinea

Guinean Prime Minister Beavogui Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

lansana beavogui, prime minister of the republic of guinea, recently sent a message to premier chou en-lai, sincerely greeting the victorious convocation of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china and his election as vice-chairman of the party central committee.

the message reads:

i take the opportunity of the victorious celebration of the 10th congress of the communist party of china and your election as vice-chairman of the central committee to extend to you my sincere and warm congratulations. the happy changes brought about in their life by the great chinese people under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung are a great contribution to the struggle of the peoples against imperialism. i wish your excellency good health and longevity and the friendly chinese people progress and more victories.

with very high esteem.

dr. lansana beavogui (signed)

prime minister of guinea

CHINA AND IRAN

Prince Gholam of Iran Leaves Wuhsi for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 12, 1973)

his imperial highness prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran and her highness princess manijah pahlavi and members of their entourage wound up their visit to wuhsi and left for shanghai by train this afternoon in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao and deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry lin ai-li.

leaving for shanghai on the same train was iranian ambassador to china abbas aram who had accompanied the prince and princess to wuhsi.

seeing the distinguished iranian guests off at the railway station were tung wan-hua, vice-chairman of the wuhsi municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

the distinguished iranian guests arrived in wuhsi from nanking by train yesterday afternoon and were honoured at a banquet given in the evening by the wuhsi municipal revolutionary committee. tung wan-hua and prince gholam proposed toasts at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and iranian peoples.

while in wuhsi, the distinguished iranian guests visited an artcraft studio making clay figurines and toured the scenic taihu lake.

CHINA AND ITALY

General Secretary of Communist Party of Italy (M-L) Greets Chinese Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

fosko dinucci, general secretary of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist), sent on august 31 a message to chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly congratulating them on the convocation of the 10th national congress of the communist party of china.

the message says: "this congress of unity and victory is of great historical importance both for the party and people of china and for the marxist-leninist parties and the people of the whole world. the congress is a heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries. under the leadership of the great and glorious chinese communist party headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people are victoriously building socialism and defending it against the attacks and machinations of the internal and external enemies."

the message stresses: "the struggle against the lin piao anti-party clique, just as the struggle against the renegade liu shao-chi anti-party clique, has strengthened the chinese communist party, deepened the experiences of all party members in the two-line struggle by closely combining theory with practice, enhanced the combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leadership and promoted the training of successors to the revolutionary cause. at the same time these struggles have provided

a series of teachings of general importance: teachings on the continuation of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat; on the necessity for the whole party and the whole nation to keep high vigilance against the schemes of the internal and external class enemies for degeneration of the proletarian dictatorship and restoration of capitalism: on the necessity of tempering the whole party and people so that they not only can meet and crush the armed aggression of imperialism, social-imperialism and the reaction of the world, but are also able to cope with the latter's continuous attempt to disintegrate the internal front through the influence of bourgeois ideology and the creation of anti-socialist line and current; and on the necessity of conducting revolutions of the type of the great proletarian cultural revolution in every sector of the life of the country to continuously adapt the superstructure to the socialist economic base. based on china's victorious experience and the negative experience of the u.s.s.r. and other countries which have degenerated into revisionism, chairman mao has enriched and formulated a series of theories which constitute a contribution of enormous importance to marxism-leninism, to the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. mao tsetung thought is a formidable weapon for the chinese communists and masses of people, for the proletariat and the peoples of the whole world."

the message continues: "under the leadership of the communist party, of its central committee headed by chairman mao, china is winning more and more victories in every field of socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the international field, and simultaneously she is strengthening preparations for meeting and defeating any war of aggression that imperialism and social-imperialism may unleash against her, particularly a surprise attack by social-imperialism. the great people's china stands erect as an invincible bulwark of socialism and world revolution."

the message emphasizes: "loyal to proletarian internationalism, the chinese communist party at its tenth congress reaffirmed the firm determination to unite with all the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism in the whole world, reaffirmed that people's china repels decidedly and totally any 'superpower' attitude and pledges ever greater efforts to form the broadest united front with all the oppressed peoples and nations that are fighting for their own liberation against the hegemony of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

the message concludes: "the communist party of italy (m.-l.), the fighting detachment of the vanguard of the italian proletariat, while fighting for the triumph of socialism in its own country, extends the most fraternal greetings to the tenth congress of the chinese communist party."

Red Star Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Front of Italy Greets CPC Tenth National Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

the central committee of the red star marxist-leninist revolutionary front of italy sent a message to the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china on september 3 expressing warm congratulations on the convocation of the tenth national congress of the c.p.c.

the message says: "the conclusions drawn by your tenth national congress not only give valuable direction to the working class, the peasantry and the broad masses of people in china but also precious indication for the working class, the poor peasants and all exploited labourers of our country."

it continues: "we fully agree with the proposal of the tenth national congress of the chinese communist party on its international policy. we support the demand set forth by comrade chou en-lai that the soviet occupation troops withdraw from czechoslovakia, mongolia and the four northern islands of japan. this is the primary guarantee the soviet social imperialists must make before they are qualified to talk of peaceful coexistence. likewise, withdrawal of the soviet and u.s. fleets from the mediterranean and europe and removal of foreign military bases in countries like ours, particularly those in italy, are a condition for affirming the principle of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect among countries with different social systems."

the message says: "let us unite in the struggle for the triumph of marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought in italy, for the victory of the socialist revolution and for the most extensive alliance of the oppressed classes, nations and peoples against the two superpowers, the u.s.a. and the u.s.s.r."

"if the soviet social-imperialists dare to invade the people's republic of china, our prompt response and that of the italian labouring people to the social-imperialists will be heavy and forceful, just as powerful as the proletarian internationalist ties that link us with the chinese communist party and the entire chinese people," the message concludes.

Hsu Yun-pei and Hsieh Li Meet Italian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee hsu yun-pei and a leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs hsieh li today respectively met with toscana regional parliamentary delegation from italy led by elio gabbuggiani. hosts and guests had friendly conversations.

the italian guests were also honoured at a luncheon given by hsieh li.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Friendship Delegation from Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

the friendship delegation from the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, with toshiaki matsuzawa as its leader and tinji wada as its deputy leader, left here by air yesterday on a visit to shanghai and kwangchow before returning home.

the delegation gave a reciprocal banquet on the evening of the 10th. attending the banquet were shen chi-yi, vice-president of the chinese society of agronomy, and leading members of departments concerned, including sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, ma ling, meng chao-yu and liu jang.

the delegation earlier visited agricultural, industrial and medical establishments and a "may 7" cadre school as well as scenic spots and sites of historical interest in peking, shihchiachuang and sian. it also toured the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

Chinese Badminton Delegation Visits Kanazawa and Fukuoka in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 12, 1973)

men and women players of the chinese badminton delegation paid a friendly visit to kanazawa and fukuoka separately on september 11 and 9 and had friendly matches with japanese players in the two cities.

men players of the chinese delegation had 5 matches with japanese players yesterday at ishikawa stadium in kanazawa city, including two singles and three doubles. the guest team won 4 to 1.

the chinese women players had six friendly matches with the japanese players in fukuoka city on september 9. the chinese team won 4 to 2. among over 3,000 spectators were kazuma shindo, mayor of fukuoka city, isao matsumoto, leader of the badminton association of fukuoka prefecture, and other noted figures of the city.

after the match, the mayor of fukuoka city gave a dinner in honour of the chinese guests.

CHINA AND KOREA

Li Teh-sheng's Speech at Reciprocal Banquet in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 11, 1973)

li teh-sheng, head of the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, made a speech at the reciprocal banquet given by delegation here today. full text of his speech reads:

respected comrade kim il,
respected comrade pak sung chul,
respected comrade o jin u,
dear comrades:

it is a great pleasure for the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china to visit korea on invitation and together with the fraternal korean people to celebrate the glorious festival of the korean people -- the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea. we have been living amid

the cordial and profound friendship of the korean people for the chinese people since we came here. the workers' party of korea, the korean government and the korean people have accorded us the warmest welcome and the most cordial hospitality. we are greatly moved especially by the fact that comrade president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, received and feted our delegation during his busy days and had an extremely cordial and friendly conversation with us. all this has fully demonstrated the militant friendship and great unity cemented with blood between the peoples of china and korea. before our departure, please allow me, on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people, to express our heartfelt thanks to the workers' party of korea, the korean government and the korean people. after we return to our country, we will surely convey the profound and brotherly friendship of the korean people to the entire chinese people.

though our visit to the d.p.r.k. is brief, yet it gave us a very deep impression. for the past 25 years, under the brilliant leadership of comrade kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, the heroic korean people have won splendid victory in their struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggression and on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction. in response to the call by the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea, now the korean people, with high revolutionary enthusiasm, are actively striving for the realization of the six-year plan for developing national economy. we have gladly seen the impressing and prosperous scenes presented everywhere in the democratic people's republic of korea. we are encouraged by every achievement made by the korean people and sincerely wish the korean people new and greater victories in the years to come.

the korean people have long waged unremitting struggles for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the reasonable proposals for the settlement of the korean question repeatedly advanced by the korean workers' party and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and particularly the five-point programme put forward by president kim il sung on june 23, 1973 have given the correct orientation for promoting a real relaxation of tensions on the korean peninsula and settling fundamentally the question of the reunification of korea. the korean people and other peoples throughout the world hope that the dialogue between north and south korea may continue to make progress on this basis. however, for more than one year the south korean authorities have incessantly placed obstacles to obdurately obstruct and sabotage the talks and have gone so far as to scheme to create "two koreas" in flagrant violation of the desire of all the korean people, thereby besetting the north-south talks with grave difficulties.

the machinations on the part of the south korean authorities, in an attempt to freeze and perpetuate the division of korea, cannot but arouse the strong condemnation and opposition of the entire korean people and of the justice-upholding countries and peoples the world over. the chinese government and people have consistently held that the korean question must be settled by the korean people themselves free from the interference of foreign forces, that the so-called u.n. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea must be dissolved and that the u.s. troops in south korea must be withdrawn. the chinese government and people will, as in the past, firmly support the korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland till final victory is won.

comrades:

china and korea are close neighbours related to each other as the lips to the teeth. our two peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. we have always fought shoulder to shoulder for our common revolutionary goals and have been rejoiced and heartened by the victories in our common struggle. the chinese people will bring into full play the revolutionary spirit embodied in the recent tenth national congress of the chinese communist party, continue to uphold proletarian internationalism and strive to further enhance the militant friendship and great unity between the chinese and korean peoples. we trust that this friendship and unity, based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, will surely grow from generation to generation and yield richer fruits in our common cause.

now, i propose a toast

to the militant friendship and great unity between us, which our two peoples have cemented with blood,

to the health and long life of the korean people's great leader and the chinese people's close friend president kim il sung,

to the health of comrade kim il,

to the health of comrade pak sung chul,

to the health of comrade o jin u, and

to the health of all korean comrades present here.

Comrade Kim Il's Speech at Banquet of Chinese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 11, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech made by comrade kim il, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the administrative council, at a grand reciprocal banquet today given by the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china.

respected comrade li teh-sheng,

respected comrade ni chih-fu,

respected comrade ambassador li yun-chuan,

dear distinguished chinese guests,

dear comrades:

today we are exceedingly happy to be able to have another joyous get-together with the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china for exchanging sentiments of friendship.

first of all, as entrusted by the central committee of the workers' party of korea and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea, i express thanks to all the comrades of the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china who have made a special trip to our country to enthusiastically celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea -- a festival of far-reaching significance to our people.

yesterday, comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and head of state of the democratic people's republic of korea, received the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china and had an amicable conversation with the members of the delegation.

your visit has been of short duration, but it has been a great encouragement to our people who are solemnly celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of our glorious fatherland, the democratic people's republic of korea.

the great militant friendship and solidarity of our two peoples, which is cemented with blood, has seen continuous and further consolidation and development in the victorious struggle for the common cause of opposing imperialism and winning socialism.

our two peoples are the closest comrades-in-arms and class brethren who have always been fighting shoulder to

shoulder for the victory of their common cause, each rejoicing over every achievement made by the other.

the korean people have always been heartily happy to see the brilliant successes in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction made by the brotherly chinese people under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china.

the tenth national congress of the communist party of china held not long ago summed up experiences in the struggle to smash the lin piao anti-party clique, rallied the whole party and the whole people more closely around comrade mao tsetung and thus won a historic victory. our people are especially happy about and greet this historic victory of yours.

at the same time, our party and people sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people still greater successes in their struggle to fulfill the programmatic tasks set forth by the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

respected chinese comrades exclamation

as you have personally seen during your visit, our people are extremely proud of and honoured by the brilliant successes in revolution and construction that we have won under the wise leadership of our great leader comrade kim il sung since the founding of the repuolic.

we will continue to strive, on the basis of the achievements we have already made, to fulfill successfully the programmatic tasks set forth by our party's fifth congress, energetically promote socialist construction, and realize at an early date the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

in particular, we will wage a still more stubborn struggle for the smashing of the u.s. imperialist scheme to create two koreas and reunifying the country by actively following the policy for promoting the reunification of the fatherland as expounded once again by the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung in his speech at the banquet celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

i would like to take this opportunity to extend once again our profound thanks to the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people who have always actively supported our revolutionary cause during the period of the fatherland liberation war against u.s. imperialist aggression, during the difficult period of reconstruction in the post-war years and at present.

the current visit of the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china constitutes an enormous contribution to the further consolidation and development of the

friendship and unity between our two parties, two governments and two peoples.

this friendship and unity between our two parties, two governments and two peoples will be further strengthened and developed in accordance with the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism.

when you are back in your country, please convey the profound friendly sentiments and cordial regards of the korean people to the fraternal chinese people.

now i propose a toast

-- to the great militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples,

-- to the health and longevity of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and close friend of the korean people,

-- to the health of respected comrade li teh-sheng,

-- to the health of respected comrade ni chih-fu,

-- to the health of respected ambassador comrade li yun-chuan,

-- to the health of all the distinguished chinese guests, and

-- to the health of all the comrades present here.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Visits Mangyongdae, Native Home of President Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 12, 1973)

the visiting chinese friendship delegation with ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, as acting head this morning visited mangyongdae, the native home of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

the chinese delegation was accompanied by yang huong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, and choe sang muk, counsellor and director of the third bureau of the korean ministry of foreign affairs.

the korean comrades gave the chinese comrades an account of the family of president kim il sung and the childhood he spent in mangyongdae.

DPRK Permanent Observer to UN Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here on september 10 in honour of kwon min jun, ambassador, permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the united nations, and three others.

present on the occasion were an chih-yuan, director, and ling ching, deputy director, of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the department of asian affairs, of the foreign ministry, and wang jun-sheng, chinese deputy permanent representative to the u.n.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and minister-counsellor li jae pil of the korean embassy here attended the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

kwon min jun and his party arrived in peking on september 10 on their way for post and left here by air for new york yesterday.

on their arrival and departure from peking, the korean guests were greeted at the airport by an chih-yuan and cheng jui-sheng. korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Delegates Leave Peking for International Symposium

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

chinese delegates for the international symposium on "differentiation and function of lymphoid cells" and for romania's third national conference on infectious diseases left here by air today for romania. they are chung tao, wu an-jan and liu chung-po.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "At Whom Is the Challenge Hurled?"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carries an article exposing the soviet revisionists for attacking china by name in connection with the thesis about "the world divided into poor countries and rich countries" while actually the challenge is directed at the countries of the third world. the article by hsin ching reads as follows:

on august 29, on the eve of the 4th summit conference of non-aligned countries, the soviet news agency tass attacked china by name in a commentary entitled "rich and poor countries -- who is served by the terminology?" it charged angrily that by "advertising the 'rich and poor countries' conception in the non-aligned movement", peking was "setting the rich countries against the poor", and that this is "one of the chief arguments of peking propaganda", and so on and so forth. the accusation is grave indeed exclamation

this tass commentary is a singularly shoddy piece of work. it is filled with invectives against china, but it fails to quote a single statement made by china. the only remark repeatedly quoted and abused in the commentary was not made by china either. hence the question: at whom is the soviet revisionists' challenge hurled?

the prolonged aggression, oppression and exploitation committed by imperialism (naturally including tsarist russia) against the asian, african and latin american countries have brought about their economic backwardness and impoverishment. following in u.s. imperialism's footsteps, social-imperialism has committed aggression, expansion and plunder everywhere in recent years. many leaders and the press of asian, african and latin american countries have condemned the aggression, oppression and exploitation by the imperialists, the superpowers in particular. they pointed out sharply that "the world is divided into poor countries and rich countries". on the surface the tass attack is directed at china but actually the challenge is made against the countries of the third world. the only remark quoted and attacked in the tass commentary is the very one recently made by houari boumedienne, president of the council of revolution and premier of the government of algeria. president boumedienne said: "if in the past the world was divided into two blocs, the communist bloc and the capitalist bloc, today, in our view, it is composed of two parts: the rich world and the poor world...."

this is the very statement on which the tass commentary has concentrated its fire. let it be known to the apologists

of social-imperialism that president boumedienne made the statement in an interview with mr. ahmed farrag, special correspondent of the egyptian radio and television corporation. the interview was released by the algeria press service on august 18. earlier, the same agency made public on august 16 another statement made by president boumedienne to the egyptian weekly "el moussaouar", in which he said that "today the world is divided into poor countries and secure countries", and raised the slogan: "poor people of the world, unite." it would be no trouble at all for tass to check the statements from the releases of the algeria press service. why don't you do just that?

the tass commentary is also a challenge to the non-alignment movement as a whole. as everybody knows, the thesis about "the world divided into rich and poor countries", which was attacked by tass, is a well-known thesis of the whole non-alignment movement. the declaration adopted at the lusaka conference of non-aligned countries in september 1970 said: "the gap between the developed and the developing countries is increasingly widening, the rich growing richer and the poor remaining poor." this being an official document of an international conference, probably even tass would have difficulty in denying it.

in fact many leaders of non-aligned countries have more than once mentioned the thesis about "the world divided into rich and poor countries" and the exploitation of the poor countries by the rich. speaking at the united nations conference on trade and development held in santiago in april, 1972, president luis echeverria of mexico and president salvador allende of chile condemned the plunder and exploitation of and interference in the poor countries by imperialism. commenting on the international conference on the rights of territorial waters that was taking place in montevideo, the "jornal de brasil" wrote in may, 1970, "it is another confrontation between the poor and rich countries".

tass is clearly aware that the thesis about "the world divided into rich and poor countries" was put forward not by china but by some leaders and official documents of non-aligned countries. it is to make an indirect attack on this thesis that the soviet revisionists chose china as a target, alleging that peking has imposed this thesis on the non-alignment movement. wouldn't it be closer to the truth to say that you soviet revisionist gentlemen are trying to impose your view on others?

a singular coincidence may be mentioned here. at the very time when tass was pouring out a stream of invectives against china, dzotsenidze, vice-president of the supreme soviet of the ussr who was visiting mexico, told the "diario de mexico" that the soviet union considered that "the position of mexico is correct. the world is truly divided into rich countries and poor countries." the vice-president is surely going to get it hot from moscow. it is a taboo

of the soviet revisionists to talk about the world divided into rich and poor countries. but the gentleman has ignored the taboo and stood on the side of the "peking propaganda". very wicked indeed exclamation but, the vice-president had some misgiving and hastily added: "the soviet union is a rich country. there is no doubt of this. but her riches have not been obtained from the exploitation of other peoples." the last sentence is, as the saying goes, a marker posted by a thief saying: "the missing treasure is not buried here" exclamation no one but a plunderer would make such a declaration and say it over and over again. the heart of the matter is: the kremlin chiefs react by conditional reflex to the mere mention about rich countries oppressing and exploiting the poor countries. instinctively aware that such "terminology" as "poor" and "rich" is harmful to them, they invariably respond with vituperation or sophistry. but in the end they only succeed in setting themselves, a superpower, against the third world countries. that is all there is to it exclamation

CHINA AND US

Philadelphia Orchestra Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

the philadelphia orchestra of the united states, with 130 people in the party, led by its conductor eugene ormandy arrived in peking by air this evening on a performance tour of china.

greeting them at the airport were lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; composer yu hui-yung, hao liang and liu ching-tang, members of the cultural group under the state council; lin ping, director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry; leading members of departments concerned hsiao teh, shih lin-feng and wang liang-chih; and representatives of art and literary circles in peking li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, liu shih-kun and liu teh-hai.

also present were alfred l. jenkins and john holdridge, deputy chiefs of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and mrs. jenkins and mrs. holdridge.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

4th Non-Aligned Summit Conference Adopts Declaration and Resolution on Law of Sea

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 10, 1973)

the fourth summit conference of non-aligned countries adopted yesterday a "declaration on the law of the sea" and a "resolution concerning the law of the sea".

the "declaration on the law of the sea" says that "the heads of state or government agreed to support the adoption of zones of national jurisdiction not exceeding 200 miles, measured from base lines, within which the riparian state would exercise its rights to exploit natural resources and to protect the other related interests of its peoples, bearing in mind the special rights and interests of developing countries, whether coastal, land-locked, or geographically handicapped, without prejudice either to freedom of navigation and overflight, where applicable, or to the regime concerning the continental shelf."

the declaration "reaffirms the vital importance of a rational exploitation of the resources of the seas and oceans, in the interests of economic development and the promotion of the well-being of the people."

it says that the conference "urges all interested parties to abide by the moratorium banning the exploitation of the resources of the international zone until such time as a regime is established."

it "stresses that the new rules of the law of the sea must effectively contribute to the elimination of threats to the security of states and ensure respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity."

the declaration recognizes that "the new rules for the utilization and exploitation of ocean space should include appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the marine environment."

the declaration points to "the urgency of holding the conference on the law of the sea at santiago, chile, in 1974, as well as the need to ensure its success by proper preparation".

the "resolution concerning the law of the sea" "stresses the need to establish a preferential system for geographically-handicapped developing countries, including land-locked countries, in respect both of access to the sea and of the exploitation of living resources in zones of national jurisdiction".

TERRITORIAL WATERS & OCEANIC RESOURCES

New Developments in Struggle Against Superpowers' Ocean Hegemony

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

the struggle of latin american, african and asian countries against the ocean hegemony of the superpowers has seen new developments this year. an increasing number of these countries are joining forces in the fight against the superpowers' attempts to encroach on their territorial waters and plunder them of their oceanic resources.

oceans have always been arenas of contention of the superpowers, and the more so in recent years with the fast growth of the naval forces of soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the deepening of an energy crisis in the united states. their global struggle for important strategic areas in or around the oceans and for maritime resources is becoming fiercer daily. they are contending and also colluding with each other with a view to annexing the oceans. their warships and fishing vessels unscrupulously intrude into the territorial waters of the third world countries, violating their sovereignty, plundering them of their resources, and threatening their security. soviet fish haul in far-away oceans accounted for three fourths of its total catch in the last ten years, and it amounted to 86.6 per cent in 1970. this shows the depth of frenzy with which soviet social-imperialism is plundering the third world countries of their fishing resources. the arbitrary activities of the superpowers have aroused strong resistance from the third world countries.

this year many more latin american, african and asian countries have extended the scope of their territorial waters, delimited their fishing zones and taken measures to protect their maritime resources. nine latin american countries -- chile, peru, ecuador, el salvador, nicaragua, argentina, panama, uruguay and brazil -- have been defending their sovereignty or right of jurisdiction over the 200-mile limit by opposing the encroachments of the fishing vessels of the superpowers. last january, peru and ecuador captured and fined 19 u.s. fishing vessels which had intruded into their territorial waters for illegal operations. early this year mexico and argentina proclaimed decrees banning foreign fishing vessels from operating in their territorial waters. and the mexican navy has increased patrols in the territorial waters of its country.

in africa, following senegal, gabon and nigeria's extension of their territorial waters or fishing zones last year, morocco, guinea, ghana and tanzania have taken similar steps this year. so far, ten african countries have set the limits of their territorial seas or fishery zones at 12 to 200 nautical miles.

in asia, the pakistani public has strongly denounced soviet trawlers' repeated intrusions into pakistan's coastal waters for plunder and other illegal operations. the pakistan government issued a presidential proclamation on march 21 this year extending pakistan's exclusive fishery zone to 50 miles from the coast line.

the coastal countries of the third world have increased mutual consultation and coordination in deciding their respective claims on maritime issues so as to cope effectively with the hegemonism and divisive schemes of the superpowers. some latin american countries standing for the thesis of 200-mile territorial or patrimonial waters have achieved incipient results in their bilateral negotiations. such fruitful bilateral negotiations concerning the law of the sea were held between the foreign ministers of uruguay and costa rica, of chile and colombia, of uruguay and colombia, and of peru and mexico last year, and between the argentine and mexican foreign ministers last february. a joint statement signed by the argentine and mexican foreign ministers at the end of their negotiations reaffirmed their stand for sovereignty over resources within 200 miles off their coasts. they also expressed the hope that the latin american countries will further develop friendly relations and cooperation among themselves, unify their views and coordinate their actions on problems concerning the law of the sea. a joint statement supporting the 200-mile thesis was also issued by venezuelan president rafael caldera and peruvian president juan velasco last february.

regional meetings have been held in latin america and africa to plumb these problems. nine latin american countries which stand for 200-mile territorial waters held an experts meeting in san salvador, capital of el salvador, last february. the meeting reaffirmed in a communique that littoral countries have the exclusive right to exploit or conserve their natural resources within 200 miles off-shore. the meeting "identified common denominators for a joint latin american position. there was general agreement about the necessity of recognition to the 200-mile thesis as an indispensable basis for reaching permanent accord of a universal character on off-shore rights", the communique said.

latin american delegates to the united nations held their first consultative conference on the issues of the law of the sea last march for working out a common latin american policy. two months later, the 41-nation organization of african unity held its 21st ministerial council meeting to coordinate the positions of african states at the u.n. conference on the law of the sea scheduled in 1974. soon after that, the 10th assembly of african heads of state and government adopted an "oau declaration on the issues of the law of the sea", which says the african states recognize the right of each coastal state to establish an exclusive economic zone up to the 200-mile limit of the territorial sea and that in such zones the coastal states

shall exercise permanent sovereignty over all the living and mineral resources.

up to now, there are 60 countries in latin america, africa and asia which advocate the idea of a 200-mile territorial waters limit, a patrimonial sea or an exclusive economic zone or fishery zone. although there is a slight difference of views among these countries with respect to the issue of the territorial sea, they have a common stand in safeguarding national sovereignty, protecting maritime resources and opposing the superpowers' maritime hegemony.

at the first and second sessions of the u.n. sea-bed committee, many small and medium-sized countries refuted the absurd arguments of the soviet delegate concerning the scope of the territorial sea and exclusive economic zone, the so-called "free transit" of straits and "freedom of scientific researches" in oceans, as well as the unreasonable stand of the u.s. delegate. the peruvian delegate said that the 200-mile thesis is shared today by countries of the five continents. the law of the sea can no longer be an instrument of political, economic and military domination of the powers, he added. the pakistani delegate said that the breadth of the territorial sea has to be larger than 12 nautical miles, that the continental shelf should extend to the distance of 200 miles from the coast, and that each coastal state should have the right to establish an economic zone beyond its territorial sea. the senegalese delegate declared that the soviet draft on the article on fishing was intended to deprive the poorer states of their rights over exclusive economic zones and was therefore unacceptable to his delegation. according to news reports, the soviet draft was submitted to the fourth session of the u.n. committee on the preparations for the conference on the law of the sea last year. it provides that the territorial sea or fishery zone of each coastal state "shall not exceed 12 miles" and even absurdly stipulates that "in the areas of the high seas directly adjacent to its territorial sea or fishery zone (not exceeding 12 miles)", "a developing coastal state" may annually reserve to itself "part of the allowable catch of fish" and "shall notify the size of the reserved part of the catch to the international fisheries organization whose competence covers the particular area". on the other hand, the soviet draft provides that the superpowers may have free access to the "high seas" (which in fact mean the territorial seas of other countries) for large-scale fishing operations. in explaining his draft, the soviet delegate alleged brazenly that it has "taken into consideration" the "priority" of the coastal countries. nevertheless, the draft fully reveals the true features of the soviet revisionists as advocates of maritime hegemony.

in asia, the pakistani public has strongly denounced soviet trawlers' repeated intrusions into pakistan's coastal waters for plunder and other illegal operations. the pakistan government issued a presidential proclamation on march 21 this year extending pakistan's exclusive fishery zone to 50 miles from the coast line.

the coastal countries of the third world have increased mutual consultation and coordination in deciding their respective claims on maritime issues so as to cope effectively with the hegemonism and divisive schemes of the superpowers. some latin american countries standing for the thesis of 200-mile territorial or patrimonial waters have achieved incipient results in their bilateral negotiations. such fruitful bilateral negotiations concerning the law of the sea were held between the foreign ministers of uruguay and costa rica, of chile and colombia, of uruguay and colombia, and of peru and mexico last year, and between the argentine and mexican foreign ministers last february. a joint statement signed by the argentine and mexican foreign ministers at the end of their negotiations reaffirmed their stand for sovereignty over resources within 200 miles off their coasts. they also expressed the hope that the latin american countries will further develop friendly relations and cooperation among themselves, unify their views and coordinate their actions on problems concerning the law of the sea. a joint statement supporting the 200-mile thesis was also issued by venezuelan president rafael caldera and peruvian president juan velasco last february.

regional meetings have been held in latin america and africa to plumb these problems. nine latin american countries which stand for 200-mile territorial waters held an experts meeting in san salvador, capital of el salvador, last february. the meeting reaffirmed in a communique that littoral countries have the exclusive right to exploit or conserve their natural resources within 200 miles off-shore. the meeting "identified common denominators for a joint latin american position. there was general agreement about the necessity of recognition to the 200-mile thesis as an indispensable basis for reaching permanent accord of a universal character on off-shore rights", the communique said.

latin american delegates to the united nations held their first consultative conference on the issues of the law of the sea last march for working out a common latin american policy. two months later, the 41-nation organization of african unity held its 21st ministerial council meeting to coordinate the positions of african states at the u.n. conference on the law of the sea scheduled in 1974. soon after that, the 10th assembly of african heads of state and government adopted an "oau declaration on the issues of the law of the sea", which says the african states recognize the right of each coastal state to establish an exclusive economic zone up to the 200-mile limit of the territorial sea and that in such zones the coastal states

shall exercise permanent sovereignty over all the living and mineral resources.

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TRI-CONTINENTAL TT TOURNAMENT

AAA Tournament Brims Over with Cordiality and Friendship, Says Nicaraguan TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, the biggest in the history of the sport, was brimmed over with cordiality and friendship," commented enrigue luna garay, head of the nicaraguan table tennis delegation, in a recent interview with hsinhua here.

he said: "all participating countries and regions as well as players themselves have benefited greatly through the exchange of experience with each other."

the nicaraguan delegation leader continued: "this tournament was especially needed by latin american players who seemed to have benefited most from the tournament because they have learned many finer points from asian and african players."

in conclusion, he said: "we'll apply what we have learned in this tournament to the next asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament."

Leader of Uruguayan Delegation Impressed by AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the spirit of friendship first, competition second has been fully carried out in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament," said victorio zecchi, leader of the uruguayan table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua here.

he said the tournament had made enormous contributions to the promotion of friendship and improvement of the game. players from the three continents not only played matches but also established bond of friendship.

"the pre-tournament joint practice helped our players a lot in improving their skill of play, thanks to the advice of the coaches and players of the host nation," he said.

the tournament was very well organized, down to every detail, he added.

Cuban Delegation Leader on AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

the asian-africa-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament would lead to still closer unity and friendship among the people of the three continents, said jose manuel acosta, leader of the cuban table tennis delegation.

in an interview with hsinhua here, he paid tribute to the players of viet nam, cambodia, laos (patriotic front) and palestine who had come from the forefront of the struggle against imperialism.

"we have been guided by the basic aim of the tournament, that is, friendship first," he said. "it is a wonderful thing that the participants from 86 countries and regions to the tournament have been unanimous in this respect."

Tournament a Big Success in Promoting People-To-People Friendship and Unity, Says Curacao Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the a.a.a. tournament has been a big success in promoting friendship and unity among the peoples," said winston isenia, leader of the table tennis delegation of curacao, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "i hope that all future tournaments, no matter in which country it is held, will take this friendship invitational tournament held in peking as an example."

he said: "i think the best way to win people-to-people friendship is sports, which has always been a means to link people together."

"every time we participate in a tournament, our players make technical improvement, gain new experience and improve their game," he added.

People Will Unite to Defend Common Cause, Says Zaire TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"it is beyond any doubt that the grand gathering has played its role, has promoted unity and friendship among the people and sportsmen of the countries and regions of the three continents, said matuta kiowe, leader of the zaire table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

"only through mutual understanding can people become friends and only through getting together can they have mutual understanding," he added. "once they become friends, the people will unite to defend their common cause."

the delegation leader said that the tournament was a "tremendous demonstration" in regard to the great number of participants, its unquestionable success and the high technique the players showed in the play.

he said: "we need such a grand gathering as this invitational tournament to give an impulse to the development of table tennis in the three continents. this tournament which had just closed started with the joint practice and the exchange of experience among players of different countries. after each of such tournaments, the experience of the players will undoubtedly increase. when the delegations return to their own countries, the new experience will be put into practice."

the zaire delegation leader said: "our table tennis teams were formed three months before the opening of the tournament. we hope that when we return home young people of zaire who followed the peking tournament everyday will devote themselves to table tennis and play their role."

AAA People's Unity More Consolidated, Says Congolese TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"through the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, the unity of the people of various countries on the three continents is more consolidated, and the friendship among them is further strengthened," said gregoire matoumpa, leader of the congolese table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "the a.a.a. tournament is unquestionably a success from the viewpoint of sports or organization. our delegation is very happy during its stay in peking."

the delegation leader noted: "this tournament is undoubtedly one of the biggest gatherings in the world. at this gathering, the slogan of friendship first, competition second has triumphed."

he said that the tournament would accelerate the development of table tennis on the three continents. "the next a.a.a. invitational tournament will promise still more pleasant surprises, gratifying and attractive results," he predicted.

he said: "table tennis is still in its initial stage in our country. upon our return, we will make efforts to organize two congolese table tennis teams (men's and women's). we hope we will be included in the ranks of the developed african countries in table tennis by the next invitational tournament."

AAA Tournament Achieves Its Aim, Says Leader of Mauritius Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

chintaman rambocus, leader of the mauritius table tennis delegation, said in an interview with hsinhua here: "the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has brought people with different backgrounds together to understand each other. when they go back to their countries, this friendship is bound to remain and increase. the aim of the tournament has been achieved."

he said: "our players always mixed with players from other countries. although there were language barriers, we smile to each other and say hello in different languages. this is very good. people from over 80 countries and regions have come together under one roof. this is very significant. sports are bringing peoples together."

he said: "so far as table tennis is concerned, most of the players from various countries and regions have learned a lot though there is a gap. when the players return, they will work hard to narrow the gap. this tournament has laid down the foundation. we know what we have achieved and know what improvements must be made in the future."

AAA Tournament Strengthens People's Ties and Unity, Says Tunisian Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

cherif hadjam, leader of the table tennis delegation of tunisia stated that the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament had strengthened the ties and unity of the peoples of the three continents.

in an interview with hsinhua, he said: "this grand gathering, we are firmly convinced, is not only a sports competition, but will play an effective role in establishing and developing the cultural and economic cooperation between the peoples of the three continents."

he said: "every participant in the tournament should convey to his government and people the unforgettable scenes he experienced here. all matches were played well and in a warm atmosphere. they were delightful and made people feel that table tennis has a bright future. the contacts have enriched the experience and helped the players raise skills and develop sportsmanship."

Friendship Tournament Has Fully Attained Its Aim, Says Rwanda TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the essential aim of the tournament 'friendship first, competition second' has been fully attained. so the tournament has successfully concluded," says spiridion shyirambere, leader of the table tennis delegation of rwanda, in an interview with hsinhua.

he pointed out that this grand sports meeting of the people of the three continents, of the people of the third world, is aimed at promoting the mutual understanding and solidarity among nations."

he said: "these contacts can further strengthen the friendship between the people of the three continents, who had the same sufferings in the past and are confronted with the same tasks and same struggles in the present situation. it is hoped that there will be more such gatherings to exchange experience in the field of sports as well as in the economic and political fields."

the delegation leader said that table tennis had not been very popular in rwanda. after he returned home, he would make efforts to develop the sport in rwanda to prepare for the second tri-continental tournament.

Leader of Indian Delegation on Impression of Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament "is not a mere tournament, it is a movement for the consolidation of unity and friendship among the table tennis playing nations in the third world," said t.d. ramanujan, leader of the indian table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

"the tournament itself is very much organized, the planning is meticulous and the technical details flawless," he added. "the presence of 86 countries and regions in the present tournament was unprecedented in the history of table tennis."

"with the interest that they have shown in the asian-african-latin american tournament in peking and the possible interests they will continue to show in the future asian, african and latin american tournaments, we can say that there is a very bright scope for this game in these three continents," he declared.

AAA Tournament Has Achieved Its Aim, Says Venezuela TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"my first impression here in peking is that the asian-african-latin american invitational tournament has achieved its aim, that is, first of all, to promote the friendship and contacts among the 86 participating countries and regions," said edgar perez, leader of the table tennis delegation of venezuela.

interviewed by hsinhua, he said: "the perfect organizational work that has guaranteed the successful progress of the contests has also given us a very good impression."

edgar perez added that the tournament had given impetus to table tennis in the participating countries. "we hope we'll have more tournament of this kind in the days to come," he said.

Senegal Delegation Leader on AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"it is indisputable that the aims of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament -- to enhance the friendship and unity among the people and players of the three continents and to promote the development of table tennis on these continents -- were fully achieved," said claude constantino, leader of the senegal table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua here.

he pointed out that in present sports circles, sports had become a profession only to train people to break records or achieve good results. the holding of the present table tennis tournament, he stated, "has brought sports back to its true meaning, that is: first of all, to strengthen friendship and unity among the people, and then to compete with each other in the sports."

the senegal delegation leader said that through friendly competitions at the tournament, the ties of friendship and brotherhood between the peoples of china and senegal have been strengthened. "it has further enhanced the unity of the people of asia, africa and latin america. therefore, we are of the opinion that such tournaments should be held continuously and be enlarged to include those countries which experienced the same fate in the past as that of the participating countries in the tournament," he said.

Friendship and Unity Keynote AAA Tournament, Says Leader of Liberian Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has been a great success," said mckinley a. deshield jr., leader of the liberian table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "most of the players have realized that victory or defeat is only temporary, but friendship is lasting. so even though when players played hard to win and when they did not win, they were still happy. it is therefore clear that the aim of the tournament has been accomplished, that is, friendship first and competition second.

"as you have noticed among the people and among the sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america, not only friendship but also unity have been demonstrated."

he said: "the players from the three continents of asia, africa and latin america got on so well and so harmoniously, and shared the true spirit of friendship and concern for each other inspite of length and depth, mountains and oceans, lakes and valleys, which separate us so widely. our harmonious, peaceful relations showed us that we have something in common.

"at the 1971 tournament there were only two continents of asia and africa, and in 1973 we have three continents. this shows the success and progress in the world of sports, particularly in the table tennis world."

the tri-continental tournament "has brought us to know people better, their habits and their way of doing things. it has been a wonderful opportunity not only for the betterment and enhancement of sports, particularly table tennis, but for better working relations and mutual understanding of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america," he stressed.

the liberian delegation leader said in conclusion that the liberian players had learned a lot at the tournament and they would work to develop the sport after their return home.

Solid Ties of Friendship Established at AAA Tournament, Says Malian Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has played a big role in the rapprochement of various countries in asia, africa and latin america, and undoubtedly promoted the unity of the people of the three continents," said seydou ba, leader of the malian table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

through practice and competition, he said, solid ties of friendship have been established among the youth. it is beneficial to mutual understanding and mutual respect, particularly when friendship is put before competition at this tournament.

the malian delegation leader said that the tournament "has contributed much to the development of table tennis, and opened perspectives for all the participating countries."

he said that in order to develop table tennis on the three continents, everybody should do what he can.

AAA Tournament Is Important in Promoting Unity, Says Hongkong TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"friendship prevailed throughout the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, which has played an important role in promoting the unity of the people of the three continents and raising the standard of play. we hope the tournament will continue," said yue yun hing, leader of the hongkong table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

"we chinese compatriots from hongkong feel particularly happy and proud to see such a grand tri-continental tournament being held in the motherland," he added.

"we will bring back to the compatriots in hongkong the love from the people of the motherland as well as the friendship of the people in many asian, african and latin american countries and regions for the chinese people," he said.

chung wing kwong, delegate of hongkong, said: "the tournament has brought chinese compatriots from hongkong and macao, compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a., compatriots on the mainland and friends from all over asia, africa and latin america together to exchange expertise in table tennis. this will surely strengthen the great unity of the entire chinese people and the great unity of the people of asia, africa and latin america."

Macao TT Delegation Leader on AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the fact that so many table tennis players from asia, africa and latin america have taken part in the tri-continental tournament shows we have friends all over the world," said leong ted chee, leader of the macao table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "we chinese compatriots from macao are particularly happy to see that our compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s. have joined us at the tournament."

leong ted chee added: "we attended both the 1971 afro-asian friendship invitational tournament and the 1972 asian championships. and now, at the tri-continental tournament, we see that many teams have raised their level

of play. their fine sportsmanship has left a deep impression on us."

"the table tennis players of macao have learned many valuable things from the players of the motherland and from other players of asia, africa and latin america. we will bring what we have learned back to macao so as to promote table tennis there," he noted.

"We Have Returned to the Motherland", Says Leader of Table Tennis Delegation of Chinese Compatriots from China's Taiwan Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"since our return to the motherland to participate in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, we have been treated affectionately and with loving attention by the people of the motherland. we feel deeply that the people on the mainland and the compatriots in taiwan province are brothers by blood who cannot be separated," said huang wen chin, leader of the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the u.s., in an interview with hsinhua.

he said that the tournament had strengthened the solidarity between the people of the three continents and enhanced the confidence of the people in taiwan who are working for the unification of the motherland.

he said: "as soon as we arrived here we felt an atmosphere of friendship and militant unity of the people of the three continents. we felt particularly endeared when we met comrades-in-arms from palestine, viet nam, laos and cambodia -- forefronts of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. table tennis teams from many countries expressed their support for the struggle of the chinese people, including the people in taiwan province, for the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland. this is a great encouragement to us."

he added: "the people of asia, africa and latin america all suffered from imperialist and colonialist aggression; and they are all fighting to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty. the current tournament has enhanced their friendship and unity, which will surely continue to develop."

AAA Tournament Is New Victory of People's Unity and Friendship, Says Chinese TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is a new victory that fully demonstrates the unity and friendship among the people and sportsmen of the three continents," said hsu yin-sheng, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "players of the various countries and regions of the three continents participating in the tournament have brought us profound friendship. this is a great encouragement to us."

the people of asia, africa and latin america had the common historical experience of being oppressed and exploited by imperialism and colonialism, he continued. today they were striving for a common goal in the struggle to safeguard their sovereignty and national independence. "from their protracted revolutionary struggle they have learnt the importance of unity and the value of friendship," hsu yin-sheng pointed out.

he said that the chinese table tennis delegation had learnt a great deal from players of various countries at the tournament, including their good sportsmanship and high standard of play. "we have lived in friendship and unity everywhere."

in the practising halls, he went on, the players trained hard despite hot weather. in the competition arena they played conscientiously and, after matches, they exchanged experience with their opponents so as to achieve common improvement in table tennis skill. all this reflected their brand-new sportsmanship.

hsu yin-sheng said the 1971 asian-african friendship invitational tournament and the 1972 first asian championships had given impetus to the development of table tennis in many countries and remarkably improved the level of play. he expressed the belief that the tri-continental tournament would bring forth a number of new players, good players, who would add to the glory of the next a.a.a. tournament to be held in nigeria.

"we sincerely hope that the players of various countries and regions of the three continents will convey the warm regards and best wishes of the chinese players and people to their people back at home. let us forever march forward in close unity," hsu yin-sheng concluded.

Table Tennis Delegations from Honduras and Nigeria Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

the table tennis delegations from honduras and nigeria left peking by air today for visit to other parts of china before leaving for home. they had attended the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

Table Tennis Delegation of Chinese Compatriots from Taiwan Province Residing in Japan and US Leaves Peking for Other Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the u.s.a. with huang wen chin as its leader left peking by air today for a visit to other cities, after attending the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

chen yu-hui, representative of chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in the federal republic of germany, who came to see the a.a.a. tournament, left by the same plane.

seeing them off at the airport were more than 40 taiwan compatriots living in peking, including tsai hsiao, lin li-yun, su tzu-heng, tien fu-ta, li chun-ching, chen wen-pin, hsu meng-shan, chen ping-chi and tsai tzu-min, and wang to, vice-chairman of the a.a.a. organizing committee.

Chinese Compatriots from Taiwan Province Residing in Japan, USA and FRG Spend Mid-Autumn Festival with Yenan People

(NCNA-English Sian, Sept. 11, 1973)

the yenan administrative regional revolutionary committee and the regional physical culture and sports commission invited a group of visiting chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan, the u.s.a. and the federal republic of germany to spend the traditional mid-autumn festival at a banquet this evening. the guests have come to yenan on a visit after attending the asian-

african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking.

attending the banquet were leading members of the yenan regional revolutionary committee and regional physical culture and sports commission cheng hsin-wen and hui feng-sheng, as well as local table tennis enthusiasts. cheng hsin-wen said at the banquet: "today is the traditional festival of the chinese people -- the moon festival which is a symbol of the reunion of kith and kin. we are very glad to spend the festival together with compatriots from taiwan province. we are determined to do our work well and make contributions together with our compatriots in taiwan to the sacred cause of the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland."

huang wen chin, leader of the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the u.s.a., felt very happy to spend the moon festival with the people of yenan, a historic centre of the revolution. he said: "taiwan is an inseparable part of the sacred territory of our motherland and the people in taiwan are kith and kin of the people on the mainland. we long for an early liberation of taiwan province so that all compatriots will enjoy a happy reunion."

moon cakes made by the people of yenan were served at the banquet, and guests and hosts joined in singing, dancing and reciting poems.

the moon this evening was shining bright in the crystal clear autumn sky over the yenan area. at the end of the banquet, guests and hosts walked out of the banquet hall and chatted cordially under the silvery moon. they pledged to unite as one and work to realize the common desire of the compatriots both on the mainland and in taiwan province for the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland.

A Number of Table Tennis Delegations Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1973)

the table tennis delegation from the republic of south viet nam left here by air today for other parts of china after attending the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament. it will then leave for home.

the cuban and guinean table tennis delegations left here for home today.

the table tennis delegations from iraq and uruguay had left here earlier for other parts of china before going home.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Sinkiang Holds Trade Union Congress and Elects the Leading Body of Sinkiang Trade Union Council

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 8, 1973)

(NCNA Urumchi, September 6, 1973) The 3rd Trade Union Congress of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region concluded on September 5 and elected the 3rd Committee of the Trade Union Council. Delegates of workers of different nationalities on various fronts north and south of Tienshan excitedly and warmly hailed the successful conclusion of the 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. They expressed their joy over the re-election of Chairman Mao, the great leader of all nationalities in China, as chairman of the Party Central Committee, and hilariously hailed our Party's great victory in smashing Lin Piao anti-Party clique. The delegates all undertook to rally still closer round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and strive to fulfill the various tasks set by the 10th Party Congress.

Present at the closing session of the Congress were: Saifudin (赛福鼎), alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, First Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, and First Political Commissar of the Sinkiang Command of the People's Liberation Army; Yang Yung (杨勇), member of the Party Central Committee, Second Secretary of the Party Committee and Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Sinkiang and Commander of the People's Liberation Army Sinkiang Command; Ts'ao Szu-ming (曹思明), Third Secretary of the Party Committee, Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Sinkiang and Political Commissar of the Sinkiang Command of the People's Liberation Army; Liu Hsing (刘星), Szu-ma-i Ai-mai-t'i (司馬义·艾买提), Ho Lin-chao (何林兆), Hsü Kuo-hsien (徐国贤), Ts'ao-ta-no-fu (曹达諾夫), Hu Liang-ts'ai (胡良才), Tzu-ya (孜牙), Lo Jung (罗荣), Hu Hua-chü (胡华居),

Chang Chieh-ch'eng (张国诚), Chiang Lin-tung (姜林东), Liu Fa-hsiu (刘发秀), Lai Kuang-hsün (赖光勋), Lu Ching-hsüan (陆敬轩), Li Ch'ang-lin (李长林), Wu Sheng-k'ai (吴胜凯), Lin Po-min (林激民), Li Yün-ho (李惲和) and Amutuniyaz (阿木冬尼牙孜), Party, government and military leaders of the autonomous region and the municipality of Urumchi. Comrade Szu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti spoke at the closing ceremony and congratulated the successful conclusion of the 3rd Trade Union Congress of the autonomous region.

The 3rd Trade Union Congress of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region opened in Urumchi on August 26. During the Congress, the good news of the successful conclusion of the 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of China filled the delegates of workers of various nationalities with joy. They all voiced their firm support for the documents of the 10th Party Congress--Comrade Chou En-lai's political report, Comrade Wang Hung-wen's report on revision of the Party Constitution and "Constitution of the Communist Party of China." They resolutely supported the Party Central Committee in expelling Lin Piao and Ch'en Po-ta permanently from the Party and firmly defended the Party Central Committee's action against the other leading members of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and all the measures taken. The delegates conscientiously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress, indignantly denounced the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and exposed and repudiated the aggressive nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. They undertook to heighten their vigilance a hundredfold against any surprise attack launched by the Soviet revisionists, strengthen preparedness against any war of aggression, and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy intruders.

Delegates to the Congress jointly studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress, reviewed the course of combat gone through by the working class of Sinkiang under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and talked freely on the present excellent situation in revolution and production in Sinkiang. In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the working class of Sinkiang, together with the people of the whole country, destroyed the bourgeois headquarter headed by Liu Shao-ch'i, exposed and repudiated the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, consolidated and developed the fruits of the proletarian cultural revolution and gave impetus to construction at the frontier region. They all pointed out that there was virtually no modern industry in Sinkiang before the liberation. Since liberation, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and with the powerful support of the fraternal provinces, regions and the People's Liberation Army's Sinkiang units, the workers of the various nationalities have united closely, fought together, and through self-reliance, risen in great vigor. Socialist industry has thus developed rapidly. At present, Sinkiang has set up industries covering iron and steel, coal mining, petroleum, power generation, machine building, non-ferrous metal metallurgy, chemical, cement, textile, tanning and paper making. The region's 1972 aggregate industrial output was more than 19 times greater than the 1949 figure. There are over 720,000 industrial workers of various nationalities in Sinkiang at present.

After full discussion, the Congress mapped out the future tasks of trade unions and urged trade unions at all levels, under the Party's centralized

leadership, to firmly carry out the political line and various fighting tasks outlined by the 10th Party Congress. At present they must continue to give top priority to criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, and make full use of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique as a teacher by negative example to educate the broad masses of workers on class struggle and two-line struggle. The masses of workers should be organized to study seriously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. They must fully develop the role of the working class as the main force, be bold to fight against erroneous lines and tendencies, and criticize and repudiate revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. They must criticize Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, heighten their vigilance and intensify preparedness against war. The broad masses of workers should be mobilized to conscientiously implement the general line for socialist construction, further promote the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry" and render new contributions to building up and defending the frontier region.

After full discussions and consultations, the Congress elected the 3rd Committee of the Trade Union Council of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. On September 6, the new committee of the Trade Union Council held its 1st plenary session. After the election at the session and approval of the CPC Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region Committee, Hu Liang-ts'ai was elected President of the Trade Union Council of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, and Yang Li-yeh (杨立业), Ni-ya-tzu Pai-hsi-erh (尼牙孜·白西尔, Uighur nationality), Tze-p'an (泽潘, Kazakh nationality), Chang Kuan-k'e (张关克), Ma Ch'i-chun (f. 馬其君, Tibetan), Pai-ti Hai-shan (白迪·海山, Uighur nationality) and Han Tsung-ch'ang (韩宗昌) were elected vice presidents.

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WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Sinkiang Holds Women's Congress and Elects the Leading Body of the Women's Federation of the Autonomous Region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 8, 1973)

(NCNA Urumchi, September 6, 1973) Amidst the days of celebration of the 10th Party Congress, the 3rd Women's Congress of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region concluded on September 5, and elected the 3rd Committee of the Women's Federation of the Autonomous Region. Over 600 women delegates of various nationalities, full of revolutionary heroism, hilariously hailed the successful conclusion of the 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and warmly expressed their joy over the re-election of Chairman Mao, the great leader of all nationalities in China, as chairman of the Party Central Committee. They undertook to firmly respond to the call of the 10th Party Congress and advance boldly along the political line laid by the Party Congress to win still greater victories.

Present at the closing session of the Congress were: Saifudin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, First Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, and First Political Commissar of the Sinkiang Command of the People's Liberation Army; Yang Yung, member of the Party Central Committee, Second Secretary of the Party Committee and Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Sinkiang and Commander of the People's Liberation Army Sinkiang Command; Ts'ao Szu-ming, Third Secretary of the Party Committee, Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Sinkiang and Political Commissar of the Sinkiang Command of the People's Liberation Army; Liu Hsing, Szu-ma-i Ai-mai-t'i, Ho Lin-chao, Hsü Kuo-hsien, Ts'ao-ta-no-fu, Yang Li-yeh, Hu Liang-ts'ai, Wu Chü-lun (吴巨伦), Lo Jung, Hu Hua-chü, Chang Chieh-ch'eng, Chiang Lin-tung, Lai Kuang-hsün, Lu Ching-hsüan, Li Ch'ang-lin, Lin Po-min, Li Yün-ho and Chao Hua-sheng (赵华生), Party, government and military leaders of the autonomous region and the municipality of Urumchi. Comrade Saifudin spoke at the meeting and congratulated the successful conclusion of the 3rd Women's Congress.

The 3rd Women's Congress of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region convened on August 26. The good news of the successful conclusion of the 10th Party Congress reached here when the Congress was in session. The delegates warmly held celebrations with songs and dances. They expressed their firm support for the documents of the 10th Party Congress--Comrade Chou En-lai's political report, Comrade Wang Hung-wen's report on revision of Party Constitution and "Constitution of the Communist Party of China." They resolutely supported the Party Central Committee in expelling Lin Piao and Ch'en Po-ta permanently from the Party, the Party Central Committee's actions against the other leading members of Lin Piao anti-Party clique and all the measures taken. Women delegates of over ten nationalities to the Congress conscientiously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress, and thoroughly criticized the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. They said that the successful convocation of the 10th Party

Congress and the complete smashing of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique are a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a heavy blow to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. As Sinkiang is the outpost against revisionism, we must constantly heighten our vigilance against any surprise attack by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, further strengthen our unity, intensify preparedness against war and build the northwestern frontier region of the motherland into a great, strong, indestructible bastion of iron and steel.

In the course of studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress, the delegates reviewed the excellent situation of the women's movement in the autonomous region. They all pointed out that under the warm attention of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, and the guiding light of the Party's nationalities policies, women of various nationalities in Sinkiang have shattered the century-old feudal chains and become masters of the country. During the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, women of various nationalities further heightened their awareness of class struggle, struggle in line and continual revolution, and rendered contributions toward developing socialist revolution and socialist construction in Sinkiang. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, 7,800 outstanding women of various nationalities of the whole region have joined the Chinese Communist Party and nearly 10,000 young women of various nationalities have joined the Communist Youth League. A great number of cadres have been selected and promoted from among women to reinforce leading bodies at various levels.

The Congress adopted resolutions and mapped out the chief tasks of women's work in the autonomous region. Women's organizations at all levels were urged to unite women of various nationalities under the Party's leadership, and firmly carry out the political line and various fighting tasks outlined by the 10th Party Congress. They were urged to adhere firmly to the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and to the basic principle--"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire." At present, priority must be given to criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, and continuing to deeply criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. Women of various nationalities must be fully mobilized to energetically participate in socialist revolution and socialist construction, seriously implement the general line for socialist construction, promote in depth the mass movements for "learning from Tach'ing in industry" and "learning from Tachai in agriculture," build up the nation and keep house through diligence and thrift, and strive to further develop the excellent situation of the autonomous region. Great efforts should be made in promoting and selecting women cadres, especially women cadres of minority nationalities. The Party's various policies on women's work should be seriously implemented and the ideological tendency of the exploiting classes to put men above women should be opposed. The policy of equal pay for equal work performed by people of both sexes should be promoted. Thoroughgoing education in changing existing habits and customs should be further conducted and women should be educated in proletarian viewpoints on the questions of marriage, love, family and education of children. Women's

organizations at all levels should assist the departments concerned in carrying out well the work of sending young educated people to the mountains and countryside, and show special concern for the healthy growth of young educated women in the aspects of politics, production, education and livelihood.

After full discussions and consultations, the delegates elected the 3rd Committee of the Women's Federation of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. After the election at the committee's plenary session and approval of the CPC Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region Committee, Ahyimu (阿衣木, Uighur nationality) was elected president of the Women's Federation of Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, and Lü Ming (吕铭), Kamalihan (卡玛力汗, Kazakh nationality), Chang Chih-hsin (张致新), Anaerhan (阿娜尔汗, Uighur nationality), Puluka (布鲁尔, Mongolian) and Shao Hsien-hua (邵先花) were elected vice presidents.

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ECHOES TO 10TH PARTY CONGRESS

Consolidate and Develop the Fruits of Revolution in Education

by

Chang Ch'iu-fang (张秋舫), teacher in the Department of Economics at Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 8, 1973)

The 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of China convened under the excellent situation inside and outside the country, and after the smashing of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. The 10th Party Congress proclaimed the permanent expulsion of Lin Piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, and of Ch'en Po-ta, the principal member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, anti-communist Kuomintang element, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist, from the Party and the dismissal of the latter from all posts within and outside the Party. This gave all a lift of the heart. As a member of the Communist Party, I voice my firm support for this wise decision of the Party.

The study of the documents of the 10th Party Congress makes me realize that the situation on the educational front is excellent, like the overall situation in the country. Since the working class occupied the superstructure on "July 27" and shattered the unified rule of the bourgeois intellectuals, world-shaking changes have occurred on the educational front. Under the leadership of the working class, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been firmly implemented, one victory has been won after the other in the revolution in education, and the school has been turned into an important position for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents at Peking University promoted a revisionist line based on "three departures" in the old Peking University for the purpose of divorcing the students from reality, from the workers and from the peasants, in order to attain their despicable goal of restoring capitalism. Under the pernicious influence of the old educational system, the students took the revisionist course of "remaining indigenous in the first year, becoming modern in the second year, and disowning their parents in the third year."

At present, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of teachers and students criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook together and unwaveringly take the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers. The arts faculty take society as its workshop and schools are run with open doors.

During the three great revolutionary movements, taking criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, they read and studied seriously and organized teaching in close coordination with class struggle and two-line struggle. Through the practice of the three

great revolutions, the world outlook of teachers was incessantly transformed and there was some improvement in their standard of work. The broad masses of students that came from among the workers, peasants and soldiers continuously returned to join the workers, peasants and soldiers, after raising their awareness of the ideological and political lines and strengthening their competence for analyzing and solving problems with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The graduates of the arts faculty from our university have recently rushed to the first line of the three revolutionary movements to undergo comprehensive training before their graduation. By closely combining theory with reality and seriously investigating and studying actual problems, they have scored evident results. Some students have reported: "Such comprehensive training is good; it provides an excellent opportunity for steeling and improvement."

It can be seen that the two different lines bring out two different types of people: the revisionist line brings up spiritual aristocrats and bookworms; the proletarian revolutionary line trains red-and-expert successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Through participation in the practice of revolution in education, I deeply understand that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything" is an absolute truth.

The 10th Party Congress called upon us to "continue to grasp well the work of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture." This is a basic task of our Party on the ideological and political front, and is also an important historical experience of class struggle and two-line struggle in more than twenty years since the founding of the People's Republic. The focal point of grasping the line, the superstructure and ideology is to continue to launch class struggle and two-line struggle and to carry out the continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship through to the end. Consequently this is a major question bearing on whether or not the proletarian dictatorship in our country can be further consolidated, the progress or retrogression of the socialist cause. We can never treat it with negligence.

The arts faculty of the socialist university conducts class struggle in the ideological realm. A teacher of the arts faculty is duty-bound to join the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students actively in class struggle in the superstructure and ideological realm, and stand on the forefront of the struggle. In the struggle, we must read and study seriously and guided by the Party's basic line with criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work as the key link, pay attention to the study of various ideological tendencies and schools and thought reflected in the ideological spheres, such as literature, art and education. We must distinguish what class they represent, which line they belong to, and discern clearly what is idealism, what is materialism, what is Marxism and what is revisionism. We must thoroughly criticize the various kinds of goods of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, and the teachings of Confucius and Mencius which have dominated people's thoughts for centuries. We must carry out class struggle in the ideological realm through to the end.

Revolution in education is an important component of the struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of the superstructure. The rule of feudalism, the bourgeoisie and revisionism has for thousands of years been time-honored on the educational front. Revolution in education is a deep-going great revolution; it is bound to encounter strong resistance from the class enemy with each step it advances. At present, on a series of important problems on the educational front, there exist acute, complex class struggle and struggle in line. We must actively take part in these struggles and fully identify the protracted and complex nature such struggles. As a teacher, I am resolved to be loyal forever to the educational cause of the Party. Under the guidance of the political line outlined by the Party's 10th National Congress, I'll go forward to meet difficulties, bring into full play the spirit of daring to blaze trail, to act and to make revolution, and realistically and unflinchingly carry out the proletarian revolution in education through to the end together with the broad masses of teachers and students. "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff" and the key to this question lies in transforming the teachers' world outlook. I am resolved to take the road of integration of intellectuals with workers and peasants as charted by Chairman Mao. In the practice making the arts faculty take society as its workshop, I'll strive to transform my world outlook and train myself to be a proletarian intellectual.

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Criticize Revisionism, Do a Good Job in Publications Distribution Work

by

the Party branch committee of the Wangfuching Sales Department of Hsinhua Book Store in Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 8, 1973)

When the good news of the successful conslusion of the 10th Party Congress reached here, all the Party members, cadres and masses of the Wangfuching Sales Department of Hsinhua Book Store in Peking were elated and inspired like the whole Party, the whole Army, and the people all over the country, with great excitement, they warmly hailed "Long live 10th National Congress of the Party, a congress of unity and victory!"

"Distribute as soon as possible the documents of the 10th Party Congress to the workers, peasants and soldiers." This is the common wish and glorious fighting task of all the revolutionary staff members and workers on the publications distribution front. As soon as the documents of the 10th Party Congress were received, the entire sales department was seething with excitement. The broad masses of revolutionary staff members and workers, filled with profound proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao, displayed the documents of the 10th Party Congress at the most prominent places in the sales department. We added many temporary book-selling centers for the convenience of the workers, peasants and soldiers. The sales department also organized scores of comrades to distribute the documents of the 10th Party Congress in the streets, at construction sites, and to shops, schools and hospitals.

For a number of days in succession, the whole body of our revolutionary staff members and workers conscientiously study the documents of the 10th Party Congress. We criticized with great revolutionary indignation the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and indignantly denounced traitor Lin Piao's towering crimes in vainly attempting to usurp the supreme power in the Party and the government, topple the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism.

Chairman Mao has summed up the experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, and put forward the three basic principles--"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire"--to point out for us the criteria for distinguishing between the correct line and the erroneous line.

Through their great fear of the theoretical weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought for guiding the proletarian revolution, the revisionist ringleaders always devised all ways and means to maliciously smear, attack, distort and undermine Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. Meanwhile they disseminated a set of revisionist contrabands to create public opinion for counter-revolutionary restoration. The bourgeois careerist, conspirator,

counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao vainly attempted to negate the basic principles of Marxism. He not only talked nonsense saying that Marxism-Leninism was "outdated" and "too far away from us," but also attempted to disparage Marxism-Leninism and hinder the Party members and revolutionary masses from studying the works of Marx and Lenin by concocting the fallacies that there were "too many" books by Marx and Lenin and it was "not possible to read them all."

The large number of writings by Marx and Lenin well illustrates the affluence of the treasury of Marxism and Leninism, and we are enormously proud of the abundant works of Marx and Lenin on the bookshelves in our book store! Marxism-Leninism is "the essence of the most correct and most revolutionary scientific thoughts of the proletariat in the whole world" and is the best weapon for the proletariat looking for liberation. Chairman Mao has all along urged all Party members and the masses to seriously read the books by Marx and Lenin.

Lin Piao opposed the study of writings by Marx and Lenin under the pretext of promoting the study of Chairman Mao's works. Actually he stood Mao Tse-tung's thought against Marxism-Leninism, with the malicious intention of negating Mao Tse-tung's thought. Lin Piao's attitude toward the study of Chairman Mao's works was: to ask the masses to study a few articles and memorize several sentences. He advocated that taking the "shortcut" was the way "to make enormous profit with a small capital investment." Again, judging from the facts that Lin Piao worked in collusion with Ch'en Po-ta to greatly abridge Chairman Mao's works and energetically resist and undermine the publication of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, we can see that Lin Piao's advocacy for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought was a fake, and his real intention was marked by his vain attempt to basically distort and tamper with Mao Tse-tung's thought so as to push through the revisionist line and restore capitalism.

In exposing and criticizing the revisionists of the Second International Lenin noted: "The development of science has provided more and more materials to prove the correctness of Marx. Therefore, the struggle against him must be conducted under a guise, not with an open opposition to the principles of Marxism, but with the superficial acceptance of it and the castration of its contents through sophistry so as to turn Marxism into a sacred 'idol' which can inflict no harm upon the bourgeoisie." Lin Piao and his small group of sworn confederates also used the underhand method of raising the banner of Marxism to castrate Marxism. They and the other renegades to Marxism, such as Bernstein, Kautsky, Khrushchev, Liu Shao-ch'i and other old and new revisionists, were imbued with the same spirit.

The proletariat and broad masses of workers embrace profound proletarian feelings for the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Lin Piao was daydreaming and wasting his efforts in vainly attempting to undermine our unrivaled love for the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with such crafty words as "outdated" and "too many."

The Hsinhua Book Store is a battlefront for spreading Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. The struggle between the two classes and the two lines is also very acute on the publications distribution front.

"The correctness and incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." We have received another course of profound education in line through the study of the documents of the 10th Party Congress. We firmly respond to the call of the 10th Party Congress, rally closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, continue to carry out well criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, conscientiously study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, strive to raise our awareness of class struggle and struggle in line, heighten our power to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and constantly adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must properly publicize and distribute the writings of Marx, Leninand Chairman Mao, and take the propaganda of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and criticism of the bourgeoisie and revisionism as the basic tasks of our publications and distribution work. We must strive to operate forever the Hsinhua Book Store as the battlefront for spreading Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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We Must Insist on Continuing the Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Hu Yu-wan (胡玉万), Deputy Regiment Commander with first-class award for meritorious service of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 8, 1973)

Chairman Mao's great theory concerning continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is an important policy for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism in the historical period of socialism. We must therefore conscientiously study the various documents of the 10th Party Congress in the light of Chairman Mao's great theory on continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Out of his counter-revolutionary nature, Lin Piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, had for a long period betrayed the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, wildly opposed Chairman Mao's theory of continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and energetically propagated the "theory of the dying out of class struggle." He thought that the development of production was the main task in our country at present, and he vainly attempted to conceal the fierce struggle between the two lines, and benumb the proletarian and laboring masses, in the hope of promoting the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is mainly for waging struggle against the bourgeoisie representatives within the Party. Most of these enemies raise the "red flag" to oppose the red flag in the attempt to conceal their counter-revolutionary features. We cannot distinguish such enemies by means of simple class feelings alone. We must diligently study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and with the aid of the telescope and microscope of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, distinguish under complicated circumstances what is materialism, what is idealism; what is dialectics, what is metaphysics; what is Marxism-Leninism and what is revisionism. We must constantly improve our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism so that we can immediately criticize and resist any erroneous lines and tendencies which might arise, and take the initiative in struggle.

The practice of struggle makes me deeply realize that we must strive to conquer the various non-proletarian ideas in our mind, especially the ideas of "living off past glory" and "resting for a while," in the course of criticizing the bourgeois world outlook in order to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only in this way can we correctly view the victory of the revolution and our past, and keep pace with the development of the situation.

During the Resist-US, Aid-Korea War, I performed a first-class meritorious serivce by successively destroying four enemy bunkers in an effort to completely wipe out the American invaders in the battle for the defense of Kaesong and the Party awarded me the higher honor. Later I relaxed my efforts in the transformation of my world outlook and for a time I carried on my back the burden of an "award winner for meritorious service" and of a "veteran." Due to my poor health, I once nourished the thought of "resting for a while." This affected my pace in the continuation of the revolution. In conjunction with my ideological realities, I conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great theory on continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and dissected my thoughts of "living off past glory" and "resting for a while." On the other hand, I went deep into the midst of the masses to criticize revisionism together with the fighters in the company units, and in the course of undergoing training, I practiced creeping, crawling, rolling and fighting together with the fighters. I fought shoulder to shoulder with the fighters in army agricultural production and paid attention to transforming my world outlook through the practice of struggle, overcame various non-proletarian ideas and constantly strengthened my fighting spirit in continuing the revolution.

In response to the call for combat of the 10th Party Congress, I resolve to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought more diligently, bring into full play the practice of modesty and caution, avoid arrogance and impatience, arouse my revolutionary spirit, strive to fulfill the various fighting tasks outlined by the 10th Party Congress, and during the great struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, become a vanguard fighter to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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We Must Liberate Taiwan

by

Wang Fang (王芳), a Taiwanese technician of a smelting factory at Yeh-hua-hsiang Mine in Hupeh

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 8, 1973)

The successful conclusion of the 10th Party Congress is a great jubilant event in the political life of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country as well as a great jubilant event to more than ten millions of our fellow-countrymen in Taiwan. We firmly support the newly-elected Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and warmly hail the overwhelming victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the tremendous achievements won by our great socialist motherland under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao.

On August 29, on hearing the press communique announcing the successful convocation of the 10th Party Congress, and especially the news that "delegates elected from the Party members of various places of our country who were natives of Taiwan Province attended the Party's National Congress for the first time," I was so excited, that I was churned with emotions and seething with enthusiasm. I hailed again and again "Long Live our great leader Chairman Mao!"

My father comes from the city of Chia-i in Taiwan and my mother from Tainan hsien. In the evil, old society, my parents were ruthlessly oppressed by imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries. They could only forsake their native place and leave Taiwan for the Mainland to make a living. However, under the rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries, there was virtually no outlet anywhere for us laboring people. It was not until 1949 when the three great mountains were overthrown and Mainland China was liberated under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao that our family was really able to lead a happy life. I deeply realize that we owe our present days to the Party and Chairman Mao. Surely, the greatness of the Party's benevolence exceeds the bounds of the sky and earth, and the profundity of Chairman Mao's kindness surpasses the depth of rivers and the sea.

During the Party's 10th National Congress, the Taiwan delegates elected from the Party members of various places in the country--united, alert, earnest and lively--worked together with our great leader Chairman Mao. This is a blessing for us people of Taiwan, and indicates the warm concern and affectionate attention shown by the Party and Chairman Mao for all our fellow countrymen in Taiwan. In the joyful days of celebration marking the successful convocation of the 10th Party Congress, I cherish all the more a nostalgia for my beautiful, fertile native place--Taiwan, and yearn for my relatives and fellow countrymen there. Since ancient days, Taiwan has been the inseparable, sacred territory of our motherland. The people of Taiwan and the people of our motherland are kith and kin. At present, more than ten millions of our fellow countrymen in Taiwan are still in the abyss of suffering. They passionately love and yearn for the motherland, and they long, day and night,

for the early liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the country. As a native of Taiwan, I must strive, together with the people of all nationalities in the country, to fulfill the sacred goal of liberating Taiwan at an early date and unifying the country.

The political report of the 10th Party Congress points out that in the excellent situation now prevailing at home and abroad, it is most important for us to run China's affairs well. China is still a poor and developing country economically. At present I am a technician of the Yeh-hua-hsiang Mine. The Party has raised me from an ignorant child to a university student, and enabled me to participate in the socialist construction of the mother country. I resolve to respond to the call of the 10th Party Congress and play an even more active part in the socialist revolution and construction of our country by going all out and aiming high to wage war in the mines so as to contribute all my efforts toward the fulfillment of the sacred goal of building our motherland into a more prosperous country, liberating Taiwan at an early date and unifying the motherland.

* * *

JOINT LEADERSHIP

Old, Middle-Aged and Young Cadres Combine to Make Up Hsien Party Committee

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 14, 1973)

the chaosu county committee of the communist party in northwest china's sinkiang is a combination of old, middle-aged and young cadres. they learn from and unite with each other, leading the multi-national people in building the frontier area.

the combination of old, middle-aged and young people in leading bodies at all levels was created by the masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is an important measure for training successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

following chairman mao's teaching "... train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution", the county's communists, after full discussion in 1971, elected the county party committee which consists of 22 kazakh, uighur, mongolian and han cadres. five veteran cadres on the committee fought in the war of resistance against japanese aggression or in the war of liberation. ten others have been tempered in the course of the socialist revolution and construction. the remainder are young people who have come to the fore during the cultural revolution. the oldest is 52 and the youngest 20.

veteran and middle-aged cadres play the key role in the leading body. they conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. they not only carry forward the party's revolutionary tradition of hard work but help the young cadres earnestly.

ahlimuchiang, a 29-year-old cadre of kazakh nationality, was elected deputy secretary of the county party committee during the cultural revolution. at first he did not work boldly since he lacked experience. the secretary, a veteran cadre named pang teng-chih, encouraged him and help him to increase his ability.

the county party committee assigned ahlimuchiang to lead animal husbandry which is the main undertaking in the county. this spring a big snowstorm struck and created hardship for the herdsmen in moving their flocks of 170,000 sheep to another pasture. the county party committee assigned ahlimuchiang to direct the work. he mobilized the herdsmen and called on various trades to help. ahlimuchiang and other leading party committee cadres braved the snowstorm and climbed mountains with the herdsmen and moved the flocks. the survival rate of lambs was over 96 per cent.

young cadre chen chien-hsin, vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, led people in reconstructing a hydro-electric power station in only 40 days. he learned from veteran cadres and relied on the builders and technicians. the county party committee secretary went to the construction site to help him.

in order to train young minority cadres, the party committee sends them in rotation to party schools and other schools of higher learning.

under the leadership of the party committee, the people have made their county self-sufficient in grain with delivery of some 3,500 tons of grain to the state every year in the past four years. the increase in flocks was over five per cent each year, and other enterprises are growing rapidly.

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Central China Production Brigade Increases Farm Output

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 13, 1973)

"we have very little land, but we are going to produce so much that our contributions to the country and our members' income are no less than that of other brigades."

this pledge was made by the shihyueh production brigade in the central china province of hupeh, where farmland averages only 0.7 mu per capita (one mu is one 15th of a hectare).

relying on the collective strength and wisdom of its members, the brigade has successfully tapped the production potential, and farm output has climbed steadily since it became part of the wangcheng people's commune 15 years ago. the 1972 output of grain and cotton was 15.3 tons and 0.9 tons per hectare respectively, though the area was hit by a serious drought. the brigade sold to the state 520 tons of grain, three tons of ginned cotton, 10.5 tons of edible oil, 1,100 pigs and 42 tons of fish. the brigade members' net income has risen by 78 per cent in the past 15 years.

the peasants began improving the area right after china's liberation in 1949. but concentrated efforts were made only after the commune was set up. at first, a few people were

sceptical. "how can you stage a drama in an egg shell?" they asked.

the majority of the peasants, however, were enthusiastic and confident. they were inspired by this teaching of chairman mao's: "the masses have boundless creative power. they can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more undertakings for their own well-being." "we have the support of the commune", they said. "besides, we have more people than other brigades. this means we have more manpower to tap the production potential."

the brigade started improving farming conditions. in the past 15 years, they have built four electric pumping stations and done 300,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work in digging irrigation and drainage ditches and throwing up dykes. in the same time, they levelled the land to facilitate mechanization. as a result, more than 90 per cent of the land gives stable high yields irrespective of excess rain or drought.

the peasants used to grow only one crop of rice before the commune was set up, and output per hectare was three tons. supported by the commune, the brigade members succeeded in growing two successive rice crops a year, and output shot up to 7.5 tons per hectare.

this initial breakthrough inspired the brigade members to strive for greater success. they began trying out methods in 1963 to grow three crops, early rice, late rice and rapeseed, on the same land in one year. seven years' persistent efforts brought the experiment to success. last year, 77.8 per cent of the land was under three crops.

the three crops need a total of 485 days to grow, but the peasants cut the time to 335 days. the method is to prolong the growth period in nurseries. they sow rapeseed on seedbeds in late september and transplant the seedlings to the fields in mid-november after late rice is harvested. the crop grows for 160 days before it is harvested in midmay next year when early rice seedlings that have grown in nurseries for 40 days are ready to be transplanted. so early rice grows only 70 days in the fields, as against the usual 105 days. the growth period for late rice is also 105 days. this measure plus rational application of fertilizer and good management brought the output to a total of 15.3 tons per hectare.

a number of peasant experts have emerged in the course of the mass scientific experiments. these people are the backbone of the brigade's research centre and the experimental groups in production teams. reinforced by around 200 activists, they have improved seed strains and plant cultivation and protection, apart from increasing multiple-cropping index.

one of them is kuo shao-an, who is known far and wide for his achievements in controlling a deadly rice disease. a poor peasant before liberation, he is now the brigade's rice expert. "how could you dream of making experiments in the old society when you didn't know where dinner was to come from after having your breakfast?" he says. "liberation has helped us to organize ourselves and farm scientifically. under the unified commune plan, we can tap our resources to carry out scientific experiments and popularize the results."

the brigade's flourishing collective economy testifies to this. animal husbandry, fishery, forestry and industry have gone ahead along with farm production. sufficient funds have been accumulated for mechanization and scientific activities. the brigade has spent a total of 700,000 yuan buying machinery.

LITERARY AND ART ACTIVITIES

Mass Amateur Literary and Art Activities in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1973)

peking's mass amateur literary and art activities are making new progress under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. amateur theatrical troupes and creative writing groups have been set up in and around the city.

adhering to the principle of short, varied items produced economically in spare time, they propagate marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a great variety of art forms. this has helped promote revolution and production and enriched the people's cultural life.

items are performed on important festivals. on may 1 this year, amateur performers from all walks of life presented more than 1,000 short, colourful items in many big parks. amateur artists shown in the recent peking fine art and photography exhibition account for two-thirds of the exhibits. at least 90 per cent of the novels, poems and essays carried in "peking literature" come from workers, commune members, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, cadres at the grassroots level, primary and middle school teachers and young educated people.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, workers, peasants and soldiers are playing a militant role in uniting and educating the people and attacking and smashing the enemy. their amateur theatrical activities are closely connected with revolution and production. the tahsing amateur theatrical troupe composed a ballad to be recited and sung to string accompaniment called "iron man and standard-bearer" about wang kuo-fu, an outstanding communist party member and a fine cadre at grassroots level. wang kuo-fu, guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, led the local peasants in standing up to the adverse current of capitalism and keeping to the socialist road to strengthen the collective economy. it has given the masses a deep education in ideology and the struggle between the two lines.

the amateur artists of the peking february seventh rolling stock plant have created vivid stories, in the form of cross talk and quick ballads recited to the rhythm of clappers that deal with several major stages in the movements during the cultural revolution to purify the class ranks and consolidate and build the party.

in line with chairman mao's teaching that art and literature should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, amateur artists concentrate on the heroism of the masses and their lofty revolutionary spirit in the socialist revolution and construction. a worker-writer, in his novel, "veteran warehouse keeper" describes an old worker who uses a magnet to retrieve iron slivers from copper residue so as to save money for the state. the splendid portrait of this old worker reflects the revolutionary spirit of the working class.

many amateur artists follow the principle of "making the past serve the present" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new". a miner of the mentoukou colliery used the medium of traditional chinese painting to portray the militancy of today's coal miners. the painting presents a train loaded with coal running off from the mine as an old worker by the roadside picks up small pieces of coal that have fallen off this reflects the attitude of the working class toward state wealth. the dance "women textile workers" produced by the amateur theatrical troupe of the peking vinylon plant, takes aspects of the ballet to describe the reality of their factory life. they have created new dance movements to portray the workers' pride in productive labour.

professional and amateur artists often help each other improve their skill. "take our photos in front of tienanmen gate" a song to be sung by a group of girls, was composed and performed by the amateur theatrical troupe of the service bureau of the eastern district with the help of professional artists. it describes how the taching workers, tachai commune members,

p.l.a. frontier fighters come to tienanmen to have their photos taken. it expresses the profound feelings of the workers, peasants and soldiers for our great leader chairman mao. the item is well received by workers, peasants and soldiers. the peking recitation and ballad-singing troupe has coached amateur theatrical groups in more than 60 factories, mines, and army units since the beginning of this year with the help of the departments concerned, it has also given talks on writing and acting shantung quick recitation-ballad and comic dialogue before several hundred amateur art enthusiasts in the cultural centre and youth palace in the western district.

the leadership at the various levels has paid great attention to peking's amateur theatrical activities. in the past two years, several conferences on amateur creative writing have been held. amateur artists seriously study chairman mao's directives on literary and art work and exchange experience.

under the leadership of its party committee the peichiao timber plant, which has over 2,000 workers, has carried out mass amateur theatrical activities in connection with production. now each workshop has its own theatrical group which performs short items every week. outstanding items are chosen to be presented on holidays and festivals. in the past few years the plant has composed and performed many short items on workers' life.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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FOURTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Greets Successful Conclusion of 4th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1973)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "congratulate the 4th summit conference of non-aligned countries on its successful conclusion". the editorial reads in full as follows:

the 4th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries has closed successfully in algiers. the number of countries attending the conference and the wide areas they represented are something unprecedented. the conference discussed the current world situation and the tasks facing the non-aligned countries and adopted a "political declaration of the fourth summit conference of non-aligned countries" and a series of other important documents. the great success of the conference manifested the unity and militant spirit of the non-aligned countries and demonstrated the firm will of the third world people to oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemony. the chinese government and people warmly congratulate the conference on its success.

the algiers conference was held in the prevailing excellent international situation. since the 1970 lusaka conference, the non-aligned countries and peoples have won great victories in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, against big-power hegemony and power politics, and for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, developing national economy and defending national resources. the ranks of the non-aligned countries have grown larger and larger and these countries are playing an ever more important role in international affairs. this reflects the fact that countries want independence, nations want liberation, people want revolution has become an irresistible historical trend.

at present, the world continues to be in a state of violent upheaval. the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are contending for world hegemony, have aggravated international tension and pose a threat to the independence and security of the numerous small and medium-sized countries. representatives of various countries expressed concern over the grave situation in their speeches at the conference and pointed out that the third world is still faced with arduous fighting tasks.

the declaration of the conference solemnly proclaims the rejection of any form of subordination or dependence and of any interference or pressure whether political, economic or military. the declaration holds that the non-aligned countries should participate in international affairs on an equal basis and assume fully their international responsibilities. this demonstrates the justified desire of the countries of the third world against hegemony and power politics and for equality between big and small countries and the complete mastery of their own destiny.

the conference indignantly denounced the crimes committed by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and fervently acclaimed the great victories of the just struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples. samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and nguyen huu tho, president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, attended the conference and received a warm welcome. the conference demanded the immediate recognition of the royal government of national union of cambodia as the sole lawful government of cambodia, and diplomatic support for the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the genuine and sole representative of the people of south viet nam. the participants in the conference expressed support for the just struggles of the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, for the korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification, for the struggle of the palestinian people and other arab people against israeli zionism, for the african people's struggle against colonialism and racism, for the struggle of the latin american people against imperialism and colonialism, and for the proposals to make the indian ocean and the mediterranean sea zones of peace as well as for the demand of many littoral states on the adoption of zones of national jurisdiction not exceeding 200 nautical miles. all this vividly gives an expression to the militant will of unity of the countries and peoples of the third world.

the "economic declaration" and other documents adopted at the conference indict imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for monopolizing international economic affairs by monetary, tariff and trade means, passing economic crisis on to others and plundering and exploiting the developing countries. the conference emphasized that the countries of the third world should primarily rely on the people's force and on unity and cooperation between nations to develop national economy and culture and consolidate national independence. this shows the determination of the asian, african and latin american people in their struggle to free themselves from foreign control and change the state of backwardness and poverty.

the unity and growth of the third world has caused a panic to the superpowers. on the eve of the fourth summit conference of non-aligned countries, brezhnev, chieftain of the soviet

revisionists, wrote to president boumedienne a letter in which he went so far as to put forward an absurd claim against dividing the world into "big nations" and "small nations", and "rich countries" and "poor countries", particularly against "putting" the soviet union and the united states, the two superpowers, "on a par". such insolent attitude of the soviet revisionist social imperialism to dictate and command the conference of non-aligned countries has naturally aroused indignation among the people. brezhnev's vain attempt to use a ban to block the torrential current of struggle against hegemony from rolling on can only end in his self-exposure.

china is a developing socialist country and belongs to the third world. the chinese people and the people of various asian, african and latin-american countries have formed a profound friendship in their protracted common struggle. we firmly support the people of asia, africa and latin-america and all independence-cherishing and justice-upholding countries and people the world over in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and big power hegemony, and firmly support the non-aligned policy of peace and neutrality pursued by the non-aligned countries. we are convinced that as long as the third world countries and people rely on their own strength, persevere in struggle, strengthen their unity, maintain vigilance and reinforce defence power, they are bound to win greater victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Labor Party MP and His Wife Leave Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 14, 1973)

roy harris jenkins, a labour party member of the british parliament and former cabinet minister, and his wife left china yesterday after a visit to the country.

they were seen off by ma chia-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and chen pin, a leading member of the foreign affairs department of kwangtung province.

during their stay in china, mr. and mrs. jenkins visited peking, nanking, wuhsi, shanghai and kwangchow. /

"China and Her People" Exhibition Opens in London

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 12, 1973)

an exhibition, "china and her people", sponsored by the library of the borough of brent, london, opened here on september 8.

on display are "selected works of mao tsetung", "selected stories of lu hsun" and other books and magazines. other exhibits include hundreds of photos reflecting china's construction in industry, agriculture, culture and education, the life of the chinese people in town and country, and landscapes of shaoshan, chingkang mountains, yenan, peking and other places. also on display were mural paintings of tunhuang and historical relics unearthed during china's great proletarian cultural revolution; selected ancient and modern chinese paintings; colour posters about modern revolutionary peking opera and modern revolutionary drama; as well as sculptures in wood and stones, ceramics, cloisonnes, lacquers and folk paper cutouts.

a reception on the holding of the exhibition was given yesterday by the library. present were mr. w.j. dromey, mayor of the borough of brent, government officials and noted cultural figures including british writer felix greene. chu chi-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

mayor dromey expressed the hope that the exhibition would enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the british and chinese people.

the exhibition is warmly welcomed by the spectators. /

CHINA AND FRANCE

Premier Chou En-lai and President Pompidou Continue Their Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, continued their talks here this afternoon in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the french side were michel jobert, minister of foreign affairs; jean de lipkowski, secretary of state for the ministry of foreign affairs;

edouard balladur, secretary general of the presidency of the republic; geoffroy de courcel, ambassador of france, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; etienne manac'h, ambassador of france to china; jean-bernard raimond, technical counsellor to the secretariat general of the presidency of th republic; henri froment-meurice, director of asian-oceanian affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs; roger duzer, deputy director of asian affairs; georges yacovlievitch, counsellor of foreign affairs; and dominique souchet, second secretary of the french embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang hai-jung, assistant minister of foreign affairs; wang tung, director, and hsu wei-chin, deputy director, of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry; tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france; as well as lo hsu, chi tsung-hua, tsai fang-po and chao ching-tien.

President Pompidou Tours Scenic Spot in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1973)

president georges pompidou and distinguished guests in his party toured tien tan (temple of heaven) park at lunch hour today in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien.

the french president went round the chi nien tien (hall of prayer for good harvests), the echo wall and the huang chiung yu (imperial vault of heaven) in the park. he expressed his appreciation of the good protection given to these historical sites. people in the park greeted the distinguished guests with warm applause. president pompidou waved to them in acknowledgement. he and vice-premier li hsien-nien were photographed together with children there.

also accompanying the distinguished guests on the visit were chinese ambassador to france tseng tao, french ambassador to china etienne manac'h.

French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1973)

michel jobert, french minister of foreign affairs, arrived here by air this afternoon to accompany president georges pompidou on his official visit to china.

raoul delaye, chief of the information and press service of the french foreign ministry, arrived by the same plane.

they were greeted at the airport by chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, peng hua, director of the information department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, as well as charles malo, miniter-counsellor of the french embassy in peking.

foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening in honour of foreign minister jobert and other distinguished french guests.

jean de lipkowski, secretary of state for the ministry of foreign affairs, who had accompanied president pompidou on his visit to china, left here for home by air tonight. he was seen off at the airport by chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and french ambassador to china etienne manac'h.

President Pompidou Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, gave a reciprocal banquet at the french embassy here this evening.

attending the banquet were chinese leaders chou en-lai, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, wu teh, su chen-hua, teng hsiao-ping, kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, and foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

president pompidou and premier chou en-lai proposed toasts at the banquet which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

president pompidou in his toast thanked the chinese people for their hospitality. he said that this was an

expression of a wish, "that of developing ever more friendly and confident relations with france". "this wish will be heard all the more willingly and with a heart all the more open, for this wish is also that of france."

he went on to say that the very constructive talks he had had with chinese leaders had convinced him that "between our two countries the reasons for understanding each other better and coming into agreement well were numerous and solid". "one can therefore expect that our two countries will strengthen their relations, that they will consult each other more regularly and more closely on principal international problems, and that they will faithfully inform each other of their preoccupations". "one can also expect that our direct exchanges will develop on the basis of equal treatment and mutual benefit."

president pompidou said: "in reality, while our relations already have rich results, they have just made their debut and while a good number of celebrated names already appear in the golden book of our friendship, this is just in its first pages. on the following pages many other names will be written, testifying to our progress in the deepening of our relations." he expressed the wish that the relations between france and china would become a "long march" of friendship.

in his toast, premier chou en-lai said that the exchange of views conducted in the past few days in an equal and friendly way between china and france was necessary and beneficial to both sides. "mr. president's visit constitutes an important contribution to the further development of the sino-french relations. we have many common or similar views on international questions; this will help our two countries make further efforts for the improvement of international situation."

premier chou en-lai said: "looking forward, we are full of hope and confidence. we place our hope on all countries which are attached to national independence, adhere to equality between all states, irrespective of their size, and dare to resist the pressure of power. we place our hope on the people and on the younger generation. no force will stem the impetuous forward current of history. the heroic death of dr. salvador allende, president of chile, will only serve to arouse still more the chilean people to struggle. no matter what zigzags, the prospects of the world is surely bright."

in conclusion, premier chou en-lai said, "economically, china is still a developing country. to build china well, there is still a long way to go and we have to make greater efforts." during their visit to other chinese cities the president and his party would see more about how the chinese people are building and vigilantly defending their motherland, and would experience more instances of friendly feelings of the chinese people for the french people, he said.

present at the banquet were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min and wu hsin-yu; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned, and personages from various circles liu shiang-ping, fan tzu-yu, chou hua-min, hsiang chung-hua, yu sang, ku ming, yang teh-chung, lai chi-fa, wang meng, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, chen hsi-yu, hsiao peng, chang pin, kuo lu, tang ke, yang tien-kuei, tsao lu, shen kuang, wang hai-jung, teng kang, lu ying, tai cheng-yuan, chou jung-hsin, shen tu, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, hsia nai, wang yao-ting, hsieh ching-yi, yu hui-yung, hao liang, liu ching-tang, hao jan, hsieh ching-hua, yu lei-ti, chuang tse-tung, chang li and wang wei-chien, and chinese ambassador to france tseng tao.

present were michel jobert, minister of foreign affairs, and other high ranking officials accompanying the president on his visit; and french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife.

President Pompidou's Toast

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

following is president pompidou's toast at the reciprocal banquet he gave this evening:

mr. premier,

ladies and gentlemen,

it is some remarks of thanks that i would like to address to you first of all. chinese hospitality is certainly proverbial. but having felt the warmth, consideration and generosity such as i have been able to experience since the first minute of my arrival, it appears to me that the fame does not give sufficient tribute to this noble tradition of your people.

meanwhile you will pardon me, i wish, if i venture to see too in the reception which the people's republic of china has kindly given me an expression of a wish, that of developing ever more friendly and confident relations with france. if i am not mistaken about this, please be assured: the wish will be heard all the more willingly and with a heart all the more open, for this wish is also that of france.

the very constructive talks which i have already had have in this respect convinced me, if there were such a need, that between our two countries the reasons for understanding each other better and coming into agreement well were numerous and solid. i rejoice at this all the more since none would feel uneasy about it. the friendship between france and china is of such a nature that it cannot be exclusive of any other. its sole objective is the consolidation of peace in the world and its only aim, if philosophers permit me to apply to politics leibniz's words, to achieve "universal harmony", no matter how many difficulties there are to reach it.

one can therefore expect that our two countries will strengthen their relations, that they will consult each other more regularly and closely on principal international problems, that they will faithfully inform each other of their preoccupations, and that they will take account of the preoccupations in exercising their responsibilities in favour of an even more solid peace and of an even better understanding among the peoples, in conformity to the principles of the united nations charter.

one can also expect that our direct exchanges will develop on the basis of equal treatment and mutual benefit. active as they are already, our commercial relations are short of attaining a satisfactory level. it is for the governments and responsible administrations to stimulate them and in this regard i am happy that a french industrial exhibition to be held next year will bring to chinese customers many samples of our latest techniques. it is also necessary that we develop the air links between our capitals and maritime links between our ports in order to meet the growing traffic of personnel and goods. in this regard i attach considerable importance to the mutual teaching of our national languages, without which the contacts will always be restricted by the linguistic barrier. thinking of our two countries where culture and art have always occupied a preponderant place, how can the immense richness of possible exchanges not come to mind as well?

in reality, while our relations already have rich results, they have just made their debut and while a good number of celebrated names already appear in the golden book of our friendship, this is just in its first pages. on the following pages, many other names will be written, testifying to our progress in the deepening of our relations. maybe, and i am not so naive as to exclude it, this friendship will have sometimes to go through tests. but in this hard and difficult world of ours, where nothing is secured, and where humanity possesses the means of destroying itself in an instant as well as the means of assuring a future of happiness and peace, i for my part feel encouraged that two ancient peoples who have produced so many philosophers and learned men meet again, each with its weight of reason and wisdom. this is a promise that concerns the whole of the international community.

therefore, may the relations between our two countries become a "long march" of friendship. it is with this wish that i would like to invite you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses and drink to the health of chairman mao tsetung, to the health of acting chairman of the republic tung pi-wu, to the health of premier chou en-lai, and to the health of all high chinese personages accompanying him, to the friendship among all peoples and to world peace.

Premier Chou En-lai's Toast

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

following is the premier chou en-lai's toast at the reciprocal banquet given by president georges pompidou here this evening:

mr. president,

ladies and gentlemen,

comrades and friends:

first of all, please allow me to extend, on behalf of all my chinese colleagues, the heartfelt thanks to president pompidou for inviting us to this agreeable banquet.

in the past few days, mr. president met with chairman mao tsetung and had a wide-ranging exchange of views in an unconstrained atmosphere. our two sides held many sessions of talks on questions on international affairs and bilateral relations of common interest. we all find that such exchange of views conducted in an equal and friendly way is necessary and beneficial to both sides. mr. president's visit constitutes an important contribution to the further development of the sino-french relations. we have many common or similar views on international questions; this will help our two countries make further efforts for the improvement of international situation.

looking forward, we are full of hope and confidence. we place our hope on all countries which are attached to national independence, adhere to equality between all states, irrespective of their size, and dare to resist the pressure of power. we place our hope on the people and on the younger generation. no force will stem the impetuous forward current of history. the heroic death of dr. salvador allende, president of chile, will only serve to arouse still more the chilean people to struggle. no matter what zigzags, the prospects of the world is surely bright.

mr. president had said many amiable words about our country and people. i express my thanks to this. economically, china is still a developing country. to build china well, there is still a long way to go and we have to make greater efforts.

mr. president and his party will leave peking soon to visit other cities. we believe you will see more in your visit about how the chinese people are building and vigilantly defending their motherland. and you will experience more instances of friendly feelings of the chinese people for the french people.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of france and the well-being of her people,

to the friendship between the peoples of china and france,

to the health of the president, mr. georges pompidou,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from france, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai and President Pompidou Hold Talks Again

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, held talks again this afternoon. the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

therefore, may the relations between our two countries become a "long march" of friendship. it is with this wish that i would like to invite you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses and drink to the health of chairman mao tsetung, to the health of acting chairman of the republic tung pi-wu, to the health of premier chou en-lai, and to the health of all high chinese personages accompanying him, to the friendship among all peoples and to world peace.

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President Pompidou Holds Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

president georges pompidou of the republic of france said here today that he and chinese leaders had conducted talks "with plenty of frankness, amity, cordiality and sincerity". he made this statement at a press conference here which was attended by chinese and foreign journalists.

"the analyses we have made of the world situation are convergent on many points," he added.

"we are both convinced that the world has never been in a period so full of changes, of mutations", he went on. "consequently, it is necessary for everyone to ensure his own solidity and stability and at the same time to accept evolution and not try to oppose it."

president pompidou said, "as in the past, a certain peril continues to weigh over the world and over mankind. our action, particularly our action in the matter of defence, is primarily for the object of preserving our independence and then of serving peace to which the people aspire. war has always been a perpetual menace to mankind. atomic war is the worst of the menaces, and if both of us are pursuing a policy in atomic matters, it is in a spirit of defence. i often repeated this kind of phrases and i have been able to notice that the chinese leaders have repeated these phrases perhaps still more energetically."

in reply to a question raised by a foreign correspondent about the french attitude towards the opposition to hegemony, president pompidou said: "in the course of history, different countries have one after another sought to seize hegemony. in general, this came to no good end. the position of france is well-known. she does not favour hegemony by anyone. we are not for hegemony by others, nor are we for our own hegemony."

president pompidou said that he was satisfied with his current visit. "this is because we have been able not only to perceive some of the vestiges of the great china, the great chinese civilization, but also to see the thought of chinese leaders today," he stated. referring to his talks with chinese leaders, he said, "all these exchanges of views showed that direct contacts between leaders of france and china were extremely beneficial." "we have decided that these personal contacts should be carried on," he added.

speaking of the development of franco-chinese relations, president pompidou said: "in the first place, it is naturally in the political domain for, in the last analysis, it commands everything." he added that exchanges in the economic,

scientific and technical spheres and in personnel would also grow. personnel exchanges, particularly exchanges of students and contacts between young people of the two countries would promote the development of the relations between france and china, the president stated.

President Pompidou Leaves Peking for Tatung in Company of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, foreign minister michel jobert and other distinguished french guests accompanying the president left peking by special train tonight for a visit to tatung city in shansi province, north china, in the company of chinese premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei.

the distinguished french guests were seen off at the railway station by chinese leaders yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, wu teh, su chen-hua, teng hsiao-ping and ngapo ngawang jigme.

at about 11 o'clock p.m., president pompidou and other distinguished french guests arrived at the brightly-lit peking railway station after driving through the changan boulevard spanned with colourful banners. a grand send-off ceremony was held at the station which flew the national flags of france and china. the band played the national anthems of france and china. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, president pompidou reviewed a guard of honour made up by men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. as he bade farewell to the several thousand well-wishers gathered on the platform, the people waved bouquets, garlands and colourful streamers while the youngsters danced gracefully. they repeatedly shouted slogans to express the friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the french people and congratulate the new developments of the friendly relations between china and france.

leaving by the same train were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h, and leading members of chinese departments concerned yu sang and wang yeh-chiu, and chinese ambassador to france tseng tao.

present at the railway station were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min and wu hsin-yu; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and other departments, including

chiao kuan-hua, liu hsiang-ping, fan tzu-yu, chou hua-min, hsiang chung-hua, ku ming, lai chi-fa, wang meng, chen hsi-yu, hsiao peng, chang pin, kuo lu, tang ke, yang tien-kuei, tsao lu, wang hai-jung, teng kang, tai cheng-yuan, chou jung-hsin and shen tu.

also present were diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

French Foreign Minister Jobert Tours Palace Museum and Temple of Heaven

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14,1973)

french foreign minister michel jobert, in the company of chinese ambassador to france tseng tao, toured the palace museum and the temple of heaven in peking this morning.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Ambassador to China and Wife Give Reception to Mark Anniversary of Sino-Guinean Treaty of Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1973)

guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 13th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between china and guinea.

present at the reception were minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, vice-foreign minister fu hao, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi.

ambassador kamara and vice-foreign minister fu hao toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and guinea and friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND IRAN

Tehran International Trade Fair Opens, Chinese Pavilion Gives Pavilion Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 13, 1973)

the tehran international trade fair opened here on september 11 at a ceremony presided over by his majesty mohammad reza pahlavi shahanshah of iran.

present at the opening ceremony were iranian prime minister amir abbas hoveyda and other high-ranking officials. diplomatic envoys from a number of countries were present on invitation. taking part in the fair are twentytwo countries.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and head of the chinese exhibition delegation sun yu-tzun gave a reception on the chinese pavilion day yesterday to about 400 guests.

the chinese ambassador and iranian deputy minister of economy hassan ali mehran spoke at the reception. they expressed the desire to enhance friendly cooperation between the two countries.

the iranian guests inspected the chinese exhibits and praised the achievements made by the chinese people in various fields.

Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi of Iran Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 14, 1973)

his imperial highness prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran, his wife, and their party left here for kwangchow by special plane today after concluding their friendly visit to shanghai.

the distinguished guests are accompanied by chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, and deputy department director of the foreign ministry lin ai-li.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-chairman hsu ching-hsien, standing committee members chin ah-o and chang chen-ya, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of other departments concerned.

the iranian guests arrived here from wuhsi on september 12. the municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of

the guests that evening. at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere hsu ching-hsien and prince gholam reza pahlavi toasted the constant consolidation and development of the traditional friendship between the people of china and iran.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a people's commune and a nursery garden and were warmly welcomed by local workers and peasants. the guests also saw a performance of modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

CHINA AND JAPAN

Youth Group from Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, Arrives in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 13, 1973)

a group of 483 people from hyogo prefecture, japan, arrived in tientsin today on a friendly visit to china under the name of the "youth floating university".

with a view to promoting the understanding and friendship between the youth and other people of japan and china, this group, with its bulk made up of young friends from all walks of life in hyogo, made the sea voyage from the port of kobe in hyogo prefecture straight to tientsin. in a graphic way, the visitors described their present trip as a "youth floating university".

serving as the president of this floating university is tokitada sakai, governor of the hyogo prefecture, with yasuo sirai as vice-president and yukio matsumoto as vice-president and secretary-general.

red flags were flying today at the number one wharf of tientsin new harbour where the ship carrying the floating university docked. long streamers draped from huge derricks and tall buildings carried the slogans "a warm welcome to the china visit of the 'youth floating university' from hyoto, japan exclamation" "long live the unity and friendship of the people of china and japan exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

among those gathered at the wharf to greet the japanese visitors were chao wu-cheng, vice-chairman, and li shih-tseng, deputy secretary-general, of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee; pa mu-lan, vice-president of the municipal women's federation;

wang man-ying, vice-president of the municipal trade union council; and chen hsiang-wen, secretary of the municipal committee of the communist youth league of china, as well as representatives of local workers, women, youth, writers and artists and physical culture workers.

speaking in an interview at the wharf, chen hsiang-wen said: "the visit by such a large number of japanese young people at a time provides a good opportunity to enhance unity and promote friendship between the people and youth of china and japan. the people of china and japan are linked by a time-honoured friendship and we of the younger generation have the responsibility to continue to consolidate and develop this friendship."

as the ship drew up slowly to the dock, the harbour was a scene of jubilation. dockers and other welcomers beat drums and gongs, waved and clapped their hands in warm welcome to the japanese friends. the japanese friends who had travelled more than 1,000 nautical-miles, gathered on the deck and kept waving their caps to the welcomers. some of them waved their fans which were inscribed with "long live china-japan friendship exclamation"

masao nakajima, lecturer of the university and director-general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) of the hyogo prefecture headquarters, has made positive efforts over the past years for the promotion of the friendship between the people of japan and china. he said happily: "thanks to the common efforts of the japanese and chinese people, our friendship has been developing rapidly." many of the visitors walked up to the welcomers to express their best regards in the few chinese words they had just learned.

in the afternoon, hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman, and chao wu-cheng, vice-chairman, of the municipal revolutionary committee, met with tokitada sakai, yasuo sirai, yukio matsumoto and other japanese friends.

hsieh hsueh-kung said to the japanese friends: "the people of tientsin warmly welcome your visit. the people of china and japan are friends. we of the older generation want to be friendly with each other and so does the younger generation. in this way the chinese and the japanese people will live in friendship from generation to generation." governor tokitada sakai said: "kobe and tientsin formed friendly city-to-city relations not long ago. the majority of those who have come on this visit to china are young people from hyogo prefecture in their twenties. they all cherish the desire for japan-china friendship. this visit will promote the friendship between the people of our two countries."

the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception this evening in honour of the members of the university. among those present were hsieh hsueh-kung

and chao wu-cheng. young people of the two countries presented theatrical items which added to the liveliness of the reception.

the japanese friends also visited tientsin university and were warmly welcomed by teachers, students and staff members of the university.

Japanese Gymnastics Delegation Honored in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1973)

the gymnastics association of the people's republic of china gave a reception today in honour of the visiting japanese gymnastics delegation with toshihiko sasano as its leader and kiyohiro umemura as its deputy leader.

present were yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, kung ke-fei, a leading member of the host association, and leading members of departments concerned chang hsi, chu tse and chang ming-tseng, as well as chinese gymnasts.

kung ke-fei and toshihiko sasano made heart-warming speeches in a friendly atmosphere. they wished that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan would constantly grow and the level of gymnastics of the two countries would further improve.

the japanese friends arrived in peking yesterday.

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 13, 1973)

the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation to japan called on japanese friends and visited factories in tokyo yesterday.

accompanied by kaheita okazaki, chairman of the japanese committee welcoming the delegation, leader of the delegation liu hsi-wen, deputy leaders wang wen-lin, tsui ping and wu shu-tung and some members of the delegation called at the japan association for the promotion of international trade, the japan-china memorandum trade office, the japan committee for economic development and the japan federation of economic organizations.

at the japan association for the promotion of international trade, they were warmly received by aiichiro fujiyama, chairman, wataru tajitsu and hisao fukuda, advisers, and other leading members of the association.

at the japan-china memorandum trade office, the chinese guests had a friendly talk with their old friends. they highly praised the contributions to the normalization of japan-china relations and increase of friendship between the two countries made by the late mr. kenzo matsumura and mr. tatsunosuke takasaki.

during the call at the japan committee for economic development, kazutaka kikawada, representative director, norishige hasegawa and ryoichi kawai, deputy representative directors of the committee, had a friendly conversation with the chinese guests.

calling at the federation of economic organizations, the chinese visitors were told by kogoro uemura, president, katsuji kawamata and yoshizane iwasa, vice-presidents of the federation, and sohei nakayama, deputy leader, and kazutsura kawase, adviser, of the japanese economic delegation to china, of their impressions of the recent china visit.

liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, tsui ping, wu shu-tung and some members of the delegation yesterday afternoon called on zentaro kosaka, state minister and director general of the economic planning agency of japan.

present on the occasion were takashi hashiguchi, parliamentary deputy director general, and koichi nitta, permanent deputy director general, of the economic planning agency, and saburo okita, president of the overseas economic cooperation fund.

chinese ambassador chen chu was present also.

the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

yesterday evening, the japanese welcoming committee and all members of the chinese delegation held a meeting and had supper together. the guests and hosts chatted amicably and repeatedly toasted to the continuous development of trade and friendship between the two countries.

yesterday morning, liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, tsui ping, wu shu-tung and some members of the delegation called at the tokyo association of chinese residents and met kan wen-fang, chairman, wu pu-wen, chen kun-wang and po jen, vice-chairmen, of the association.

yesterday afternoon, tsui chun, deputy leader, and some members, of the delegation visited the tokyo cans factory at yokohama amidst warm welcome by the workers.

yang wei, deputy leader, and some members, of the delegation, yesterday morning visited the refrigeratory installations and refrigerating process workshop of the taiyo fishery company. they were also accorded a warm welcome by the workers. in the afternoon, yang wei and other members of the chinese delegation had a meeting with over 20 leaders of the japanese food industry.

Japanese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 13, 1973)

japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka received chinese ambassador chen chu at the prime minister's official residence this afternoon and had a friendly conversation with him.

masuo takashima, director general of the asian affairs bureau of the japanese foreign ministry, was present on the occasion.

Chinese Trade Delegates Make Contacts with Old and New Japanese Friends in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 13, 1973)

the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation was busy here today with contacting extensively old and new friends among the japanese businessmen.

all members of the chinese delegation were pleased to meet at a dinner this evening scores of japanese friends who have been engaged in the friendly sino-japanese trade for a long time.

present on the occasion were: katsunori kokubu, kazutsura kawase, eiichi shukutani, teiji hagiwara, yasuo matsumiya, minoru shiramizu, etc.

the guests and hosts shared the view that since the resumption of the sino-japanese diplomatic relations, it has been the common aspiration of the chinese and japanese peoples to further promote friendly visits between them and tighten economic and trade ties between china and japan. they all expressed a desire to make joint efforts for developing in the forthcoming generations

the friendship between the two peoples, the promotion of good neighbourliness and the expansion of economic relations.

earlier, liu hsi-wen, leader, yang wei, wang wen-lin, tsui ping, and wu shu-tung, deputy leaders of the chinese delegation, and part of the chinese delegation members called on separately the japan-china economic association, the japan external trade organization, the tokyo chamber of commerce and trade and the federation of bankers' associations.

leading members of the japan-china economic association including kaheita okazaki, permanent adviser, yoshihiro inayama, chairman, and kiyoshi nakatsukasa, vice-chairman, ryoichi kawai, director general of the japan-china economic association, hosted a breakfast and exchanged views with their chinese guests in a cordial atmosphere on the promotion of economic, trade and technique exchanges between china and japan.

then liu hsi-wen and his party had a friendly conversation with kichihei hara, president, and tsutomu nomiyama, vice-president, of the japan external trade organization, on questions concerning the promotion of contacts and trade between the two organizations.

over 50 people of the tokyo chamber of commerce and industry including its chairman shigeo nagono and vice-chairmen tadashi tsukasa, chujiro fujino and noboru goshima took part in a panel discussion with the chinese delegation. both shigeo nagono and liu hsi-wen showed their willingness in making more contributions to japan-china friendship and economic and trade exchanges.

delegation leader liu hsi-wen and deputy leaders yang wei and wu shu-tung and other members of the delegation called on japanese agriculture-forestry minister yoshio sakurauchi at noon of september 13. present on the occasion were japanese food agency director kazuhito nakano and chinese ambassador to japan chen chu.

Liu Hsi-wen Calls on Japanese Government Ministers

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 14, 1973)

liu hsi-wen, leader of the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation to japan, and some other members of the delegation today paid separate calls on japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira, international trade and industry minister yasuhiro nakasone, and finance minister kiichi aichi. guests and hosts had friendly conversations.

present during the calls were deputy vice-foreign minister fumihiko togo, japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa who is now in tokyo, deputy director of the international trade policy bureau of the international trade and industry ministry todhiro oishi, director of the international finance bureau of the finance ministry michiya matsukawa and director of the customs bureau of the finance ministry kimio okura.

chairman of the japanese committee welcoming the delegation kaheita okazaki and chinese ambassador chen chu were both present on all occasions.

Japanese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 14, 1973)

prime minister kakuei tanaka received liu hsi-wen, leader, and all members of the visiting chinese economic and trade friendship delegation this morning at the prime minister's official residence.

present on the occasion were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa who is now in tokyo, japanese deputy vice-foreign minister fumihiko togo, and chief of the china section of the asian affairs bureau of the foreign ministry michihiko kunihiro.

kaheita okazaki, chairman of the japanese committee welcoming the chinese delegation, was also present.

present too were chinese ambassador to japan chen chu, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy yeh ching-hao, and representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office chao tzu-jui.

during the reception, liu hsi-wen first of all conveyed to prime minister kakuei tanaka premier

chou en-lai's regards and expressed thanks for the japanese government's concern for the chinese delegation.

prime minister tanaka expressed thanks for premier chou en-lai's regards and asked liu hsi-wen to convey his regards to premier chou.

then prime minister kakuei tanaka had a photograph taken together with all members of the delegation.

prime minister tanaka told liu hsi-wen: "i hope the chinese delegation will visit more places in japan. relics of chinese culture are still preserved in many places in japan." he added: "i hope you will come to japan frequently. the ties between japan and china can be traced back to over 2,000 years. in the past, visits were exchanged by sailing in small boats. now it takes only a couple of hours to travel between the two countries. more exchanges should be made with such convenience." his statement was greeted with warm applause from all those present.

then, a painting of landscape was presented to prime minister tanaka by liu hsi-wen on behalf of the delegation.

"Hyogo Young People's Floating University" from Japan Visits Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

the 486-members of the "hyogo young people's floating university" from japan spent their second day of their china visit in peking today.

the japanese friends arrived in peking from tientsin by special train early in the morning and then drove straight to the pataling section of the great wall 75 kilometres away from the city proper of peking. back in japan, they all had an eager desire to see the great wall, a world-known ancient engineering project. soon after their arrival at pataling today, the japanese friends started mounting the great wall, disregarding their fatigue from the journey. many of them reached the highest beacon tower which commands a beautiful scenery on the two sides of the wall and took photographs. one of the japanese young people said: "the magnificent great wall shows the wisdom and talents of the labouring people of china. may the friendship between the japenese and chinese people remain as firm and as long as the great wall."

the japanese friends then returned to the city proper to tour the palace museum and other sites of the city. they were welcomed by people of peking. on their way back to tientsin in the evening, some of the japanese friends sang chinese and japanese songs while some others were absorbed in writing diary. they said that they had spent a very happy day in peking.

upon their arrival and departure from peking, the japanese friends were welcomed and seen off at the railway station by sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association; shih lin-feng, a leading member of the foreign affairs group of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and chang yu, a leading member of the china international travel service.

tokitada sakai, president of the university and governor of hyogo prefecture, gave a reception in tientsin in the evening.

among the guests were hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman, and chao wu-cheng, vice-chairman, of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

at the reception which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, tokitada sakai and hsieh hsueh-kung toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends from Hyogo Prefecture

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the association, met here this afternoon with tokitada sakai, president of the "hyogo young people's floating university" and governor of hyogo prefecture, yasuo sirai, vice-president, and yukio matsumoto, vice-president and secretary-general, of the university.

present on the occasion were members of the university masao nakajima, masao miyano, minoru michihata, akira fujio, shigeyuki yamamoto, takashi kosaka and haruhiko sato.

liao cheng-chih expressed a warm welcome to the japanese friends from various circles of hyogo prefecture on their visit to china. he asked governor tokitada sakai and other japanese friends to convey his regards

to all members of the university. the governor expressed thanks to the chinese people for the warm welcome given to them. the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the japanese friends arrived here by train from tientsin early this morning. this afternoon, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and yang kung-su, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and chang yu and li chuan-chung, leading members of the china international travel service, met with governor tokitada sakai and other japanese friends.

Chinese and Japanese Gymnasts Give Exhibition Show in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

the chinese and japanese gymnastic teams gave an exhibition show at the capital indoor stadium here this evening. their fine skill was warm applauded by the 18,000 spectators.

prior to the show, the chinese gymnastic association held a welcome ceremony in honour of the japanese friends.

attending the ceremony and watching the exhibition performances were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; chao cheng-hung and tung shou-yi, vice-presidents of the all-china sports federation; and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, sung chung and kung ke-fei; as well as leader toshihiko sasano and deputy leader kiyohiro umemura of the visiting japanese gymnastics delegation. also present were minister yuichi hayashi and minister kensuke yanagiya of the japanese embassy in peking, and madame hayashi.

the japanese men's team is well-known for its skill with a high degree of difficulty and its outstanding results in international competitions. the women's team has also achieved good results in such competitions.

the capital indoor stadium this evening was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the two peoples of china and japan. the men's teams gave performances in the events of free exercises, pommelled horse, rings, vaulting horse, parallel bars and horizontal bar, and the women's teams did vaulting horse, uneven bars, balance beam and free exercises. the performances,

which included many highly-difficult stunts, drew rounds of warm applause. at the end of the show, the players of the two countries shook hands in congratulation to each other.

Young People from Mie Prefecture of Japan Arrive in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 14, 1973)

several hundred young people from various circles in shanghai waved bouquets, sang and danced to warmly welcome the friends of the "mie young people's floating university" from japan as they arrived here today on a friendly visit to china.

on the dock of china's biggest port of shanghai, red banners fluttered and streamers bearing the slogan "long live the friendship between the chinese and japanese people exclamation" caught the eye under the sunshine. when the japanese passenger ship "brazil maru" carrying 248 young people headed by former diet member and honorary leader of the group hideji kawasaki and vice governor of mie prefecture and director-general of the university tsuchio goto arrived at the shanghai port directly from japan at about eight o'clock in the morning, the welcoming crowds on the dock waved colourful streamers amidst the beating of drums and gongs. the sailors and passengers aboard the chinese ships nearby also waved to the japanese friends in welcome. the japanese young people warmly waved back.

the japanese friends received a warm welcome on the dock from feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chen ah-ta, standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee and vice-president of the municipal trade union council, and shen fen-ti, deputy secretary of shanghai municipal committee of the communist youth league, and others.

among the welcomers were members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and representatives of the shanghai dance drama troupe and the shanghai junior football team, who had been in japan for a visit. ni hai-pao, a worker of the shanghai no. 9 cotton mill and member of the mill's revolutionary committee who had visited japan as a member of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, grasped the hands of japanese friends and said with joy: "i heard that our young japanese friends would come to visit shanghai and here you are exclamation" many japanese friends greeted the welcomers in the few chinese words they had just learned: "ni hao exclamation (how do you do)" and "hsieh hsieh exclamation (thank you)", some with tears in their eyes. one of them said, "i have

long been wishing to come to china. this is the first time i meet young chinese people, yet our hearts are closely linked."

chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, this morning met in a cordial and friendly atmosphere with hideji kawasaki, honorary leader of the "floating university", director general tsuchio goto, advisor saburoemon yamaguchi, captain isamu nishii, president of the university akira shimizu and other japanese friends.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a welcome banquet this evening. at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, vice-chairman chou li-chin expressed a hearty welcome to the old friend mr. hideji kawasaki and all members of the university. she said that this current visit by the japanese friends was a new form of friendship activities in the annals of the friendly exchanges between the people and youth of the two countries. this would surely help promote the mutual understanding and friendship between them and play a positive role in promoting china-japan friendship.

in his speech, mr. hideji kawasaki who has for many years worked for japan-china friendship, said "that the young japanese people have come to pay a friendly visit to shanghai today aboard the first japanese passenger ship ever to enter a chinese port in the past three decades is a matter of great significance. this will help promote the exchange and friendship between the youth of the two countries and will further promote the constant development of the china-japan friendship." he wished that the people and youth of the two countries would live in friendship from generation to generation. director-general tsuchio goto also spoke at the banquet. during the banquet the young people of the two countries chatted about their friendship.

the japanese friends today visited in groups the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai heavy machinery plant and a people's commune on the outskirts of the city. in the evening they viewed the night scene of the city and attended the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by the shanghai school of dancing. they were given a warm reception by people and youth in shanghai wherever they went.

Flower of Friendship Blooms in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 14, 1973)

the flower garden in central boulevard sapporo city, japan, is aglow with colour. a signboard announces: "these flowers are cultivated from seeds presented to the matsushiro primary school in matsumae by the changshan primary school in china."

a chat with the pupils and teachers of the matsushiro primary school revealed the history of this beautiful token of friendship between the peoples of japan and china. the changshan primary school students and staff sent the flower seeds to the japanese school with a letter expressing friendship. mr. asari replied on behalf of the matsushiro primary school saying "we are very glad to accept the flower seeds sent by the chinese people. we have grown seedlings from them, which we have presented to other friends so that the flowers of friendship may blossom all over japan."

the chinese flower seeds arrived at the hakodate airport on may 27. mr. asari and 4 pupils were there to receive them with virgin soil specially dug from the hills to cover the seeds as a protection from possible infection. the next day the seeds were sown in a specially prepared hot-bed near the school. following careful cultivation, the seeds put out buds on april 12.

everyone of the seedlings flourished. the teachers and pupils of the matsushiro primary school carefully transplanted them according to a design spelling out the words, "japan-china friendship" and "friendship flowers". all the 20 classes of the school had similar flower beds. the pupils took a great pride in caring for the seedlings, applying fertiliser when necessary, and watering and weeding them diligently. mid-june came and the friendship plants were all in bloom.

seedlings were presented to nearby schools, and it was then suggested that the friendship-flowers were worthy of wider cultivation. some should surely be displayed in sapporo, the biggest city in hokkaido. the administration of sapporo city welcomed the suggestion. a flower bed was specially constructed in the central boulevard garden and the friendship-flowers from china are now in bloom there.

mr. asari told hsinhua, "the children personally planted the friendship flowers. the work of weeding and watering them was left a deep impression on the children. the seeds of japan-china friendship thus planted in the hearts of the children will blossom into everlasting flowers of japan-china friendship." he added, "we will collect the seed of the flowers this fall and plant them next year. we are sure that year after year, the seeds of japan-china friendship will grow and blossom all over japan."

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Receives Delegation of Hsinhua News Agency

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 13, 1973)

president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, received this afternoon all members of the delegation of hsinhua news agency headed by chang chi-chih, first deputy director of the news agency, and had a very friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were kim song gol, director, and ku il son, vice-director, of k.c.n.a. and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

Delegation of Hsinhua News Agency Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

the delegation of the hsinhua news agency led by chang chi-chih, first deputy director of the news agency, returned here by air today after concluding its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chu mu-chih, director, shih shao-hua, teng kang and miao hai-ling, deputy directors, of the hsinhua news agency, and yen hung-liang, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

also present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and correspondent of the korean central news agency in peking om tae ryong.

Hsinhua News Agency Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 14, 1973)

the delegation of the hsinhua news agency led by the agency's first deputy director chang chi-chih left here for home this morning after concluding its successful visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the airport to see off the delegation were: kim song gol, director, kim yang son and ku il son, vice-directors of the korean central news agency, om jae on, deputy editor-in-chief of "rodong sinmun", chon myong gyong, deputy editor-in-chief of "minchu choson", chong bong jun, vice-chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee, kim dong guk, editor-in-chief of "rodong chongnyon" (working youth), chong myong hui, director of the women's publishing house, kim gi nam, deputy editor-in-chief of "kunroja", kim hong il, deputy editor-in-chief of "pyongyang sinmun", han bom sik, deputy director of the foreign language publishing house, and bae yong jae, vice-director of a department of the foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present on the occasion.

during its stay in korea, the delegation visited factories, cooperative farms, schools, units of the armed forces and educational installations in pyongyang city, kaesong area, and south hwanghae, north hwanghae, south hamgyong, south pyongan, and kangwon provinces. the delegation was accorded warm reception and hospitality by cadres and people of all places it visited.

yesterday evening chinese ambassador li yun-chuan held a banquet for the visit of the delegation. kcna director kim song gol and leaders of the departments concerned of the korean press circles were present on invitation. chang chi-chih and ku il song made speeches at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and unity between the chinese and korean people and journalists.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Sept. 12, 1973)

yao kuang, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to mexico, presented his credentials to mexican president luis echeverria in the national palace today.

they had a warm and friendly conversation.

present at the ceremony were ruben gonzalez sosa, acting secretary of foreign affairs, hugo cervantes del rio, secretary of the presidency, jesus castaneda guiterrez, chief of general staff of the presidency, and joaquin

bernal, general director of ceremonies of the ministry of foreign affairs. also present were li shan-yi, counsellor, and chuang pu-sheng, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy.

ambassador yao kuang laid a wreath at the independence monument after the presentation of his credentials.

the ambassador arrived here on september 7 and presented a copy of his credentials to the acting foreign secretary when he called on him on september 11.

Mexican Traditional Art and Culture Exhibition Closes in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 14, 1973)

the mexican traditional art and culture exhibition closed in shanghai today. the exhibition, reflecting the brilliant art and culture of the civilized ancient country of mexico, has won praises from the local visitors totalling 100,000. included were workers, commune members, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, literary and art workers, students and cadres.

many visitors praised the rich exhibits as demonstrating the mexican people's outstanding achievements in architecture, sculpture, painting and other art and handicraft works. the exhibition has helped the visitors deepen their understanding of the long-standing cultural tradition of the mexican people and the history of their struggles.

the exhibition opened here on august 27 after being held in peking, chengchow and nanking.

among those attending the opening ceremony of the exhibition were vice-chairman feng kuo-chu and standing committee member chu yung-chia of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and sheng shu-shan, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano, who had come specially to attend the opening ceremony, accompanied them in seeing the exhibition.

Mexican President's Wife Receives Chinese Children

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Sept. 13, 1973)

mrs. maria esther zuno de echeverria, wife of the mexican president, today received the children of chinese embassy officials who came to mexico recently to learn spanish. she was accompanied by mrs. gloria ruiz, wife of the secretary of public education.

president luis echeverria made an appearance when the reception at the "pine woods" presidential residence was about to finish.

the chinese boys and girls presented the hosts with bouquets.

the presidential couple, in their cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese children, told them to make themselves at home in mexico and wished them progress in their studies.

president and mrs. echeverria gave gifts to the chinese children and posed with them for photos.

chinese ambassador yao kuang was present on the occasion.

on september 5, the chinese youngsters were received by mrs. gloria ruiz.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Men's Volleyball Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1973)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission hosted a reception here tnis evening to warmly welcome all members of the romanian national men's volleyball team led by aurel dobinca.

among the guests were minister-counsellor ion dorobantu and other officials of the romanian embassy here.

attending the reception were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and leading members of other organizations concerned wei ming, chin chi-hsiang and kuo lei as well as chinese volleyball coaches and players.

li ching-chuan and aurel dobinca spoke at the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. li ching-chuan said that the current visit of the romanian national men's volleyball team, which has rich experience in international competition, provided a good opportunity for chinese sportsmen to learn from it. he expressed the deep conviction that this visit would help further the friendship and militant unity of the people and sportsmen of china and romania. aurel dobinca said in his speech that the aim of the visit was to strengthen the friendship between the people and sportsmen of romania and china and to exchange experience through competition. he proposed a toast to the friendship between the people of romania and china and to the unity of the sportsmen of the two countries.

the team arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe in Ankara

(NCNA-English Ankara, Sept. 10, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe has given five performances in the past week here to the warm welcome of the turkish people.

the troupe will stay here one more week and give three extra shows at the request of the audience.

among those present to watch the performances were turkish president fahri koruturk; premier naim talu; nizamettin erkmen and kemal satir, vice-premiers and ministers of state; ismail hakki tekinel, minister of state; ali naili erdem, minister of labour; and other senior government officials. they had friendly talks with the leaders of the acrobatic troupe.

an atmosphere of joy and friendship prevailed at the "ataturk" sport hall at every show. about 20,000 people watched the shows. many of them praised china's acrobatics as "a gracious art with an oriental touch".

semih gunver, acting secretary-general of the foreign ministry and director-general of its cultural department, gave a luncheon on september 7 in honour of the shanghai acrobatic troupe. he said at the luncheon that the troupe had brought here not only art but, more importantly, political goodwill.

in reply, yuan tung-lin, leader of the shanghai acrobatic troupe, expressed profound thanks to the turkish government and people for their friendly reception. he wished the turkish people new successes in defending their sovereignty and building their country.

hsia hung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in turkey, gave a reception here on september 10 for the visit of the shanghai acrobatic troupe. among the over one hundred guests present on the occasion were celalettin coskun, minister of youth and sports.

during their stay in ankara the chinese acrobats visited the presidential house and the cubuk reservoir.

CHINA AND US

Philadelphia Orchestra of US Welcomed at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1973)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening to welcome all members of the philadelphia orchestra of the united states led by its conductor eugene ormandy.

attending were alfred l. jenkins and john holdridge, deputy chiefs of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and mrs. jenkins and mrs. holdridge.

present on the occasion were lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; yu hui-yung, hao liang and liu ching-tang, members of the cultural group under the state council; lin ping, director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry; leading members of departments concerned hsiao teh, shih lin-feng, wang liang-chih and liu hsi-lin; and chinese musicians, dramatists, dancers and cinema workers, including li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, liu shih-kun, yen liang-kun, liu teh-hai, liu ping-yi, tien feng, tsao peng, chu feng-po, min hui-fen, chu chien-erh, yuan shih-hai, kao yu-chien, tu chin-fang, li chin-chuan, chang yung-mei, li kuang, tan fu-ying, tan yuan-shou, ma chang-li, hung hsueh-fei, yang chun-hsia, ma yung-an, li li-fang, chao wen-kuei, li chang-chun, chu wen-hu, kung kuo-tai, kao sheng-lin, li ching-teh, hsueh ching-hua, yu lei-ti, li cheng-hsiang, tu ming-hsin, hsieh tieh-li, chien chiang, cheng yin, li wen-hua, hsieh fang, tsui wei, chang tung-liang and wang hsin-kang.

in his speech, lin lin expressed the conviction that the philadelphia orchestra's current performance tour of china would help promote the understanding and friendship between the chinese and american people. eugene ormandy in his speech recalled that the members of the orchestra were happy to receive the invitation to come to china on a performance tour. at the end of his speech, eugene ormandy proposed a toast to friendship and to china.

the philadelphia orchestra is the first cultural group from the u.s.a. to visit the people's republic of china. both chinese and american artists were glad to have this opportunity to meet in peking. they repeatedly clinked glasses at the banquet to the constant growth of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Journalists Delegation from Yemen Arab Republic Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 13, 1973)

the journalists delegation from the yemen arab republic led by mohamed a. al-rbady left here for home by air today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from hangchow on the evening of september 10. the next evening, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang yi-ping met and gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. in shanghai, the delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china, the shanghai industrial exhibition, industrial and agricultural sites, a workers' housing estate and a hospital and were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

prior to its visit to hangchow, the delegation had visited peking, tangshan, yenan, sian and nanking.

upon its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the journalists delegation from the yemen arab republic was welcomed and seen off at the airport by wang cheng-lung, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

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LANGUAGE REFORM

Rely on the Masses To Reform the Chinese Written Language

by

the special language group of the Department of Chinese, Nanking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 10, 1973)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

After reading the article by comrades of the Department of Chinese in Nanking University, I was greatly enlightened. Who created the Chinese character? Hitherto, reactionary people in authority all ascribed that to Ts'ang Chieh. The worker comrades said: "The Chinese written language was created by the working people" and "'Ts'ang Chieh' stands for the masses and the masses stand for 'Ts'ang Chieh'." "The masses are the real heroes"; they have created the world as well as the written languages, and are giving impetus to the development and reform of the written languages. Swindlers of the Lin Piao type uttered such nonsense as heroes are the makers of history, and spread the reactionary "theory of genius" in opposition to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. This was in essence a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and to restore capitalism. In firm response to the call of the Party's 10th Congress, we shall continue to grasp properly this matter of prime importance--criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, raise unremittingly our awareness of class struggle and two-line

struggle and rely closely on the masses to carry out work properly for the reform of the Chinese written language.

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In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The faculty of liberal art should take the whole society as its factory," we went to the Meishan Engineering and Iron-Smelting Plant to practice revolution in education. In response to Chairman Mao's great call "the Chinese written language should be reformed," we propagated Chairman Mao's directive on the reform of the Chinese written language as well as the general and specific policies of the Party in the plant, conducted a more extensive investigation, visited a number of workers and revolutionary cadres, went through a mass of manuscripts by the workers and reference materials, carefully studied some big-character posters and placards, and compiled 128 examples of new simplified characters currently in use among the people. We also called a symposium on the reform of the Chinese written language, which was attended by 15 worker representatives, revolutionary cadres and worker-peasant-soldier students from our school. These comrades attending the symposium expressed some very good views. We have now put in order the notes of the symposium for publication below:

1. Reform of the Chinese Written Language Is An Important Matter That Concerns the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Old worker Comrade Sun Hai-ming (member of the Party committee of the iron-smelting plant and deputy leader of No. 2 blast furnace) pointed out: "The working people are the creators of the written language. However, in the former society, the written language was turned into something most profound and mysterious by the exploiting classes and manipulated by the privileged classes. The working people were deprived of the right to study. Now that we workers have become the masters of the country, the written language should be made easy for the working people to master. The reform of the written language is definitely not the affair of a few and something that has nothing to do with us, but a thing that is closely related to us. We workers must study the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, master culture and devote ourselves to the three great revolutionary movements. However, Chinese characters have already become unwieldly in application. The characters are difficult to learn and even more difficult to write. We workers feel that because of these shortcomings in the Chinese characters, they are no longer suited to the need of the developing situation, and therefore must be vigorously reformed."

Young worker Comrade Kuo Hua-kan (deputy secretary of the CYL committee of the iron-smelting plant and member of the Party branch of No. 2 blast furnace) said: "Chairman Mao's concern over the reform of the Chinese written language expresses the great solicitude shown by that venerable leader toward the working people. In the former society, we workers had for generations suffered an existence worse than that of the cattle. We had not enough to eat, and nothing to keep us warm, not to say the right to study culture! 'The small pen-brush was to us heavy as a mountain, and for generations our forefathers were unable to wield it.' Today, we are the masters of the

country. 'In our emancipation we must never forget the Communist Party, and in our good fortune we must never forget Chairman Mao! The right to study culture has been seized by the working people. The reform of the Chinese written language is also an important matter that concerns our workers, peasants and soldiers. We strongly advocate it and actively support it."

PLA student Comrade Mao Chi-jen said: "I formerly used to work in an arm force unit. When the fighters of the unit were reading assiduously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, they often came across difficult characters that blocked their way. Sometimes it took a good deal of time to find out the meaning of a single character. If the time lost could be used in work, how much better the study would be! Our PLA fighters not only have a pressing need for the reform of the Chinese characters, but have already actively taken part in the work of reforming the Chinese written language. The unit has already carried out such work as creating simplified characters, popularizing the use of the standard spoken language, and implementing the draft proposal for the phonetic spelling of Chinese characters.

2. <u>The Masses Demand the Continued Simplification of Chinese Characters</u>

Those attending the symposium unanimously agreed that for the sake of adpating to the flourishing development of the socialist revolution, it is necessary to actively and steadily continue with the simplification of Chinese characters.

Old worker Comrade Sun Hsi-ming said: "In the past, several groups of simplified characters had already been announced, and they were firmly upheld and strongly supported by the workers. At present, we have again created some new simplified characters. For example, we have simplified the character ch'i " 器 ," into " 四 " and the character kan " 感 " into " 忐 ." The more we studied these simplified characters, the more we found them rational. They are easy to remember and simple to write. We welcome such simplified characters."

Comrade Ch'iang Wen-k'uei (a cadre of the political propaganda team of the iron-smelting plant) said: "A written language is a tool. Since devoting ourselves to the three great revolutionary movements, we have never been separated from the written language. Chinese characters have a meritorious record in the history of China, but because they are difficult to understand, difficult to remember and difficult to write, they are not entirely suited to the need of the socialist revolution. For example, the characters " 鬱 " " 臟 " and " 灪 " require many strokes and are difficult to write. If they are not simplified, what are we going to do?"

Comrade Li Ch'ü-ch'eng (a cadre of the iron-smelting plant) felt that: "Since the written language is a tool, the people demand that it should be easy to use. The reactionary ruling classes of past ages were separated from the people. They wrote unusual characters to make things more troublesome and create confusion. At present, the socialist revolution is daily developing, and the work of reforming the written language must necessarily also be stepped up."

3. The Use of the Standard Spoken Language Should Be Vigorously Popularized

Comrade Ch'iang Wen-k'uei said: "Before the phoneticization of the Chinese characters, the work of popularizing the standard spoken language should be conscientiously carried out. For example, the character "chiang" (江) is read as "gang" in Shanghai municipality whereas it is pronounced as "jiang" in the standard spoken language. If we do not study the standard spoken language, how are we going to spell that out?"

PLA student Comrade Mao Chi-jen said: "The fighters of our unit come from all corners of the country. Because of the difference in dialects, misunderstandings frequently occurred, and that at times affected unity. This is why our unit advocated the use of the standard spoken language. Otherwise, with everybody speaking their own dialects, they will not be able to understand one another and the execution of work will be affected."

Comrade Li Ch'ü-ch'eng was of the view that: "Propaganda departments of publications and broadcasting stations should play the part of pace-setters in popularizing the standard spoken language. Some of the newspapers are fond of using terms in local dialect, and wrote wan-erh "玩儿" as pai-hsiang "白相," wo-men "我们" as wo-ni "我伲" and ni "你" as nung "侬," which are quite incomprehensible to people living elsewhere. This is not to the interests of popularizing the use of the standard spoken language, and should not be encouraged."

Young worker Comrade Hsü P'ei-kuo said: "The popularization of the standard spoken language should be adovcated in a big way. Formerly, I used to speak the standard spoken language in Shanghai, but since my coming to Nanking, I stopped speaking it. No matter whether popularizing or speaking the standard spoken language is involved, perseverance is called for in order to obtain results."

4. Written Language Reform Work Is Part of the Proletarian Cause of Revolution in Education

In the symposium, everybody realized that regardless of whether the teaching of language is carried out in primary and middle schools, in literacy classes for adults, or in the study of Chinese language by foreign students, all must begin with the learning of the characters. Because the Chinese characters are complicated in form, and there are so many of them, they are difficult to learn, to remember and to write. Consequently, a great deal of time is consumed in learning the characters, and their writing is also very slow. For the sake of implementing Chairman Mao's directive "The system of schooling must be shortened and education must be made revolutionary," it is necessary to reform the Chinese written language. The reform of the Chinese written language is definitely not just a matter of simplifying a few Chinese characters, but an important issue bearing on how the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and later generations could achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in the mastery of culture. Written language reform is part and parcel of the proletarian revolution in education. Middle and primary schools as well as educational and administrative departments everywhere should pay attention to this question. The language course in the

Chinese department of a university should use written language reform work as an important content of teaching, scientific research and running the school with open doors, and change completely the phenomenon of the serious three-separations that existed in language teaching and research work in the past. It should regard as urgent what the workers, peasants and soldiers regard as urgent, share the thought of the workers, peasants and soldiers and contribute its strength to the reform of the written language in China.

5. Adhere to the Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Do a Good Job in Written Language Reform

Comrades attending the symposium unanimously agreed that as in other work, a violent struggle between the two classes and between the two lines has all along existed in the work of reforming the Chinese written language. It is necessary to continue to do a good job in the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work and persevere in revolutionary mass criticism before the work of reforming the Chinese written language could be carried out properly.

Comrade Li Ch'ü-ch'eng pointed out: "The working people are the creators of material wealth as well as spiritual wealth, and it is impossible for any one man to create the Chinese written language."

Comrade Ch'ing Wen-k'uei said: "The development and reform of the Chinese written language must also rely on the masses. Everybody should play a part in its creation and study, and the masses should make decisions and act as circumstances dictate. For example, the masses have simplified the character wu " 舞 " into the character wu " 午 ." At the beginning, we were not accustomed to this. Later, we discovered more and more people using it, and since nobody had any trouble recognizing it, we also wrote it that way, for it is easy to remember and very convenient to use in making notes and writing letters.

Everybody pointed out: "The masses are the real heroes." It was not possible for a so-called "sage" such as Ts'ang Chieh to create the Chinese written language in this world. "Ts'ang Chieh" stands for the masses, and the masses stand for "Ts'ang Chieh." This is the Marxist materialist conception of history. All representatives of the exploiting classes always disavow that slaves are the makers of history, and they advocate the reactionary fallacy that "heroes" are the makers of history. They describe the simplified characters created by the masses as "vulgar characters" and "incorrect characters" to oppose the reform of the Chinese written language by the masses. This fully exposes their fear of the mastery of culture by the working people, for that will be detrimental to their "policy to keep the people ignorant" and to the fulfillment of the sinister aim of their reactionary rule.

Swindlers like Lin Piao advocated idealist "transcendentalism," and vociferously publicized "genuine" and "super genius" to oppose materialism. This was also done for the purpose of serving their counter-revolutionary goal of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. However, in the onrush of history, the "heroes" and "manly fellows" who want to turn back the wheel of history will in the end be rejected by the people.

Finally, the comrades attending the symposium expressed in great numbers: Henceforth, we must take the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work as our guideline, take part actively in the work of reforming the Chinese written language and energetically support the work of reforming the Chinese written language.

* * *

ECHOES TO 10TH PARTY CONGRESS

Consolidate and Develop the Proletarian Position in Scientific and Educational Films

by

Ch'i Hui (齐辉)
Peking Scientific and Education Film Studio

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 9, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the "May 7" road and especially inspired by the criticize-Lin and rectify-style campaign, we literary and art fighters fighting on the scientific and educational film front have undergone a tremendous change in our spiritual outlook and shot certain scientific and educational films warmly received by the worker-peasant-soldier masses. This is a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line and a fruitful result of the criticism of Lin and rectification of the style of work.

In the happy days following the triumphant conclusion of the Party's 10th National Congress, we have seriously studied with great excitement the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress. The documents of the 10th National Congress have given us profound education in class struggle and two-line struggle. The documents of the Congress are our fighting program and criterion for action. We must seriously study, deeply comprehend and resolutely implement them.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." Like other forms of literature and art, scientific and educational films come under the sphere of the superstructure. Looking back over the past ten years and more, we can see an unusually violent and acute struggle between two classes and the two lines on the scientific and educational film front. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique advocated the reactionary "theory of only productive forces count" and opposed continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to lead us down the evil road away from proletarian politics. The idea of "science first" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other swindlers on the scientific and educational film front was precisely the embodiment of the counter-revolutionary revisionist "theory of only productive forces count." Its vicious aim was to negate the general orientation of using scientific and educational films to serve proletarian politics. They had flagrantly cried that "there is no need to over-emphasize the role of scientific and educational films for political propaganda and agitation." This served to bare the sinister purpose behind their rabid attempt to advocate "science first."

Should scientific and educational films serve proletarian politics or not? Should politics be placed first or science first? This will forever be the focus of the two-line struggle on the scientific and educational film front.

Under the banner of publicizing science, the "Educated Old Man" made before the great cultural revolution, advertised the reactionary idea, "of all human pursuits, learning is the noblest" to lure the youths and adolescents away from reality and from the workers, peasants and soldiers into climbing up the ladder of book-learning and taking the bourgeois road to fame and prestige. Liu Shao-ch'i and his like extolled it as a "model" scientific and educational film for all scientific and educational films to follow. This fully shows that the so-called "science first" is only a smokescreen to pull the wool over one's eyes and that so-called "pure science" or "pure technique" is also basically non-existent. What they oppose is proletarian politics in command. What they wanted was bourgeois politics in command. Their purpose was to turn the proletarian position in scientific and educational films into a tool for molding public opinion and for restoring capitalism and to lead the audience onto the revisionist evil road. In advocating the "theory of only productive forces count" and such fallacies as "science first," "technique in command," Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other swindlers were actually prompted by a vain attempt to disarm us and liquidate the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie, thus reducing the proletarian scientific and education films into their tool for molding public opinion and restoring capitalism.

It can be seen from this that persistence in putting proletarian politics in command and putting politics in command of science and of vocational work is evidently highly necessary.

The collapse of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, one after the other, does not mean the end of the two-line struggle. Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. Class struggle in society and the two-line struggle within the Party will necessarily be reflected in such a literary and art position as scientific and educational films.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political lines determines everything." As fighters on the scientific and educational film front, we must seriously study the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, deepen the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work, the criticism of revisionism and the criticism of the bourgeois outlook, continuously forge ahead in the course of plunging into the heat of the three major revolutionary movements, going deep into reality and into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and fight with unflagging efforts for shooting more and better scientific and educational films that appeal to the worker-peasant-soldier masses acoustically and visually.

* * *

Heighten Our Awareness of the Two-Line Struggle, Make Great Contributions to the Revolution

by

Chu Pao-lin (朱葆琳)
Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Talien
Chemical and Physics Research Institute

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 9, 1973)

The study of the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress has infused my being with extra and infinite strength. I warmly cheer, "Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party! Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" I resolutely support the expulsion of Lin Piao and Ch'en Po-ta from the Party once and for all and the dismissal of Ch'en Po-ta from all his posts inside and outside the Party.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The correctness and incorrectness of the political and ideological lines determines everything." When the line is incorrect, one will fall even though he exercises leadership at the center, in local administrations and in the army. When the line is correct, a person with not a single soldier and political power will have troops and political power. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our Party has developed from one with a membership of several tens to become a great party with 28 million members today. A poor and backward semi-feudal, semi-colonial old China has been built into the socialist new China of today with initial prosperity. As a scientific worker of the new China capable of cheerfully giving full scope to my special skills for the Party's cause, I have become what I am today as a result of guidance from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a result of the Party's training and education. Chairman Mao teaches us intellectuals to follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, I went deep into factories to join the workers in conducting scientific experiments and had done something for the Party. This made me realize more deeply the unqualified truth of the quotation, "If not integrated with the worker-peasant masses, young intellectuals will get nowhere."

In June this year, the leadership sent me abroad to attend the 1st Environment Council of the UN. I saw with my eyes that in the capitalist society the money-grabbing capitalists let loose "three kinds of waste matter" at random in disregard of the well-being of the people. This coupled with a high urban population concentration and serious unemployment has made havoc of environments, and the public scourge has become an incurable disease of the capitalist society. In the face of such a scene, I thought of the tremendous achievements scored by our socialist motherland in improving environmental conditions under the brilliant leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. Concerning certain pollution problems arising in industrial and agricultural development at present, the state leadership has given them serious attention and by fully arousing the masses to practice comprehensive utilization, is gradually transforming the scourge into a treasure and an evil into

a boon. For instance, in the past, blast furnace slags either piled up or were dumped into the sea. Today, they can be made into durable and attractive building materials.

At present, my institute is taking up some scientific research work in environment protection. Under the inspiration of the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress, the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel have aroused their sky-rocketing revolutionary zeal. In the past few days, they fought hard late into the night to score new achievements. Along with the broad masses of scientific and technical workers of the whole institute, I am determined to actively respond to the call of the 10th National Congress, continuously put the criticism of Lin and rectification of style above all else, make full use of this teacher by negative example, Lin Piao, to link up the realities of class struggle and two-line struggle and the realities of the two-line struggle with the ideological realities in scientific research work, seriously study the works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, and make still greater contributions to the scientific cause of the motherland.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

In Enthusiastic Response to the Call of the 10th Party Congress, Leading Cadres At and Above the Regimental Level of a Certain Unit under the Canton Military Command Continue To Grasp As a Matter of Cardinal Importance the Criticism of Lin Piao and Rectification of the Style of Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 9, 1973)

(NCNA Canton, September 8, 1973) When the leading cadres at and above the regimental level of a unit under the People's Liberation Army's Canton Military Command warmly celebrated the successful convening of the 10th Party Congress and seriously studied the documents of the Party Congress, they freely discussed our Party's great victory in smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and summed up and reviewed their experiences and results in conducting serious reading and study around the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. They resolved to respond to the summons for combat by the 10th Party Congress, and in the process of continuing to grasp firmly the important matter of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work, still more diligently to study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Mao Tse-tung, and further arm themselves with the basic principles of Marxism.

Since the launching of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, leading cadres at and above the regimental level in this unit, in the struggle to deeply criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, have repudiated Lin Piao's criminal aim of attempting vainly to change the Party's basic lines and policies, topple the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, and his various wild reactionary fallacies against the study of Marxism. Full of great revolutionary enthusiasm, they have energetically implemented Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," and grasped every opportunity to conscientiously study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

The Party committee members of this unit, with criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work as the key link, have all along paid attention to grasping properly the practice of reading and study by the leading cadres at various levels. Each year, they hold one or two conferences of secretaries of the Party committee at and above the regimental level to discuss specifically the topic of study and have held ten sessions of reading classes for over 80 percent of the divisional and regimental cadres to study by turns away from their posts.

The leading members of the Party committee of the military unit actively take the lead in study. No matter how busy they are, Tung Le-min (董乐民), secretary of the Party committee, and Chang Hsü-teng (张序登), deputy secretary, insist on conducting private study every day and lead the discussions on what they have learned from the study of writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. A standing committee member of the Party committee of the division in charge of study has in recent years seriously read nine volumes of works by Marx, Lenin, and by persevering in taking study notes comprising over 200,000 words, he has fulfilled his duty in guiding and assisting the divisional and regimental cadres in their studies.

The leading cadres at the divisional and regimental levels also persevere in serious reading. No matter whether they are in their offices, in company units or undergoing camping training, they consciously adhere to the study system and a considerable number of people constantly read until late in the night. Up to the present, the cadres at and above the regimental level in this unit have on the whole completed the study of several volumes of writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao designated by the Party Central Committee. Their ideological and theoretical level has thus been raised.

The leading members of the Party committees at and above the regimental level in this unit, by integrating criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work with the repeated study of the basic principles of Marxism, have deepened their understanding of the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and further raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. When they go to the company to stay at a selected spot, they insist on using the Party's basic line to make propaganda among and organize the masses, study the basic principles of Marxism together with the broad masses of cadres and fighters and criticize Lin Piao's crimes in spreading the reactionary fallacy of "heroes make history" and in sabotaging the army building. They use Lin Piao as a teacher by negative example to educate the army forces on class struggle and two-line struggle. Meanwhile, no matter how heavy their assignment is, they insist on taking the line as the key link to give impetus to other tasks.

Early this year, a certain regiment responsible for production was hard-pressed with spring farming work, and had heavy training tasks to perform. The old soldiers would soon be demobilized while the young soldiers had just joined the unit, and in addition they had to sum up the work of the previous year. Under the pressure of the various tasks, the Party committee of the regiment followed Chairman Mao's guidance that "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place" and led the working groups deep into the company units. They first grasped line education, reading and study and then mobilized the various other tasks. Spring farming was completed ahead of schedule and the task of military training was also fulfilled in a better way.

The leading cadres at and above the regimental level in this unit, through reading and study, and thoroughly criticizing idealist transcendentalism advocated by swindlers like Lin Piao have raised their consciousness in working according to the materialist theory of reflection. In the actual performance of their tasks, they strive to cleanse themselves of the idealist spirit, and consciously transform their world outlook and further arouse their revolutionary youth. Both the ideological style and practice of work have been greatly improved. They constantly go deep into the midst of the basic level to criticize Lin Piao, train themselves and labor together with the cadres and fighters.

During the first seven months of this year, eight of the eleven leading members of the Party committee of this unit in charge of work at the headquarters went to the basic unit for nearly two months, and some for over four months.

Li P'ei-chiang (李培江), deputy commander of a certain division and a combat hero, is now over 50 years of age. He uses the revolutionary theory of Marxism to guide practice, fulfills various tasks with great, political enthusiasm and strive to render new contributions to the revolution. He takes up the responsibility of training cadres at the basic level in the instruction division this year and leads in criticizing and repudiating the crimes of Lin Piao anti-Party clique in sabotaging the glorious tradition of our army. He actively and enthusiastically passes on the glorious tradition of our army to the young cadres.

The principal leading members of the Party committee of a certain artillery regiment, in a course of military training, separately went deep into the company units to humbly learn from the broad masses and give concrete leadership. Yang Chün-ho (杨均和), secretary of the regiment Party committee, personally went to grasp the spot for conducting experiments in training in No. 6 company. He criticized Lin Piao's anti-revolutionary revisionist line together with the cadres and fighters, thus greatly arousing the initiative of the comrades and fighters in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and in training soldiers to defend the socialist motherland, and scoring excellent achievements in military training.

The Party committee of this unit, through reviewing the past and summing up the experience of reading and criticizing Lin Piao in recent years, has further raised the level of consciousness in reading and studying. They declare that they must conscientiously implement the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, continue to give top priority to criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, diligently study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, arm their brains with the basic principles of Marxism and in accordance with Chairman Mao's line in army building, strengthen the building of armed force units to further raise the political and military quality of the units.

* * *

Bring Soundness to the System of Democratic Centralism and Strengthen Centralized Party Leadership

- the Party committee of a certain regiment of the Peking Garrison Area launches a penetrating criticize-Lin and rectify-style campaign

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 10, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch, September 6, 1973) In the criticize-Lin and rectify-style campaign, the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Peking Garrison Area has penetratingly criticized the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's crime of plotting to split up the Party and sabotage and Party-building effort and seriously practiced democratic centralism to strengthen centralized Party leadership, so as to turn the Party committee into a combat command post for leading the commanders and fighters to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The members of the Party committee of this regiment firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and are mindful of lending an ear to different kinds of opinions and advocating the practice of "letting all people have their say," and not the practice of "what I say counts." Concerning important matters involving the execution of the Party's lines and general and specific policies, only after a serious discussion at a Party committee meeting and the airing of opinions to the full by the Party committee members, are clear-cut decisions taken and acted upon. The No.1 and No. 2 persons of the Party committee lead in imposing strict demands on themselves, giving full play to democracy and concentrating correct opinions.

Once, when the standing committee of the Party committee was discussing an important problem at a meeting, only one standing committee member of the seven comrades attending the meeting put forward a dissenting view. Party committee secretary Li Te-ts'ai let this comrade give his own view in detail. He felt this standing committee member's suggestion reasonable and helpful to army building. He therefore organized everyone for a further discussion to unify awareness. This standing committee member's suggestion was adopted, and the problem was more properly handled. Led by the secretary, the Party committee members consciously adhered to the principle of collective leadership and attained the aim of seriously carrying out the Party committee's decisions, seeking timely instructions on important problems and submitting timely reports on the tasks accomplished. In order to insure the soundness of democratic life within the Party and make a good job of collective leadership, the regiment Party committee also set up a democratic livelihood system calling for a get-together once a week, a livelihood meeting once a month and a minor rectification effort every quarter. The aim was to practice regular examination of one's own thinking and work, initiate active criticism and self-criticism and promote the unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Whether secretaries or committee members, the members of the Party committee of this regiment share this concept: All problems must be laid on the table and one must be open and aboveboard by stating his views in the

presence of others. After an individual's opinion is vetoed, one must in action consciously obey Party discipline and uphold the Party committee resolution.

Once, the Party committee discussed the promotion of a young cadre. Most comrades expressed approval, and only one standing committee member disagreed. In line with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the Party committee made an overall analysis of this young comrade, and adopted the view of the great majority. Though his suggestion had been voted down, this standing committee member, true to the principle of the minority obeying the majority, resolutely carried out the Party committee's resolution. He also took the initiative to engage that young cadre in a heart-to-heart talk, and passed on to him his own understanding in work and encouraged him to work boldly. After taking up his new duties, the young cadres achieved something in his work.

Led and spurred on by the Party committee, the leading bodies at various levels of this regiment who paid attention to developing the democratic style and concentrating correct opinions. The whole regiment acted in unison and marched in step. Relations between officers and men, between the higher and lower levels, became more cordial and all kinds of work were carried out energetically.

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Hung-ch'i Article: "Unite, and Don't Split!"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

the latest issue of the journal "red flag" carries an article condemning lin piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, for his criminal attempt to split the party. the article, contributed by the communist party branch of the tapuchihkou production brigade in huaijou county on the outskirts of peking, bears the title "unite, and don't split exclamation".

the article hails the great victory won by the communist party of china in smashing the lin piao anti-party clique.

excerpts from the article follow:

at the ninth congress of the communist party, chairman mao called upon us to "unite to win still greater victories". he also stated: "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school." guided by the ninth party congress's line of unity for victory, the whole party and the entire chinese people strengthened their revolutionary unity under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao. this consolidated the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and promoted socialist revolution and socialist construction.

but the class enemies never reconcile themselves to their defeat. no sooner had the bourgeois headquarters of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi been smashed than lin piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, sprang out to sabotage the line of the ninth party congress and split the party and the revolutionary ranks, in a vicious attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

lin piao was the number one splitter. he and his fellow-conspirators ganged together and rigged up a bourgeois headquarters to counter the party central committee headed by chairman mao. they frenziedly opposed the ninth party congress's line of unity for victory and by every possible means tried to disrupt the unity of our party, army and revolutionary ranks. they appointed people by favouritism, pursued the bourgeois reactionary line of "hitting hard at the many and protect the few" and framed false charges against those comrades who resolutely upheld chairman mao's revolutionary line. they shamelessly lauded themselves and clamoured for a "re-division of power". finally they went so far as to launch an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in a wild attempt to assassinate our great leader

chairman mao and set up a rival party central committee, and to flee to the soviet revisionist social-imperialists as defectors.

the communist party of china is the core of leadership of the entire chinese people. it is only through the unity of the party that the unity of the whole class and the whole nation can be achieved and the mighty forces of the revolution can be organized and led to victory over the enemy. revolutionary unity guarantees the implementation of the correct line. only through the unity of the party can the unity of will, thinking and action be achieved to carry out the correct line and policies. thanks to the unity of the party and the unity between the party and the people, our party overthrew imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in the hard years of the revolutionary wars and established the dictatorship of the proletariat. such unity has also ensured the victory of our party in socialist revolution and construction since china's liberation. historical experience tells us that unity means victory, strength .

we are for unity, not split. this unity, however, has a class character. chairman mao teaches us: "what do we mean by unity? of course we mean unity on the basis of marxism-leninism, and not unprincipled unity." we are for unity on the basis of chairman mao's revolutionary line and marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and we are united for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. to cover up his conspiracy to disrupt revolutionary unity and split the party, lin piao clamoured: "we must co-ordinate our efforts even if we are not of one heart". this is a most vicious concept. unity is out of the question if we don't have unified thinking, not to say co-ordination of our efforts. we, the poor and lower-middle peasants, want to uphold the unity of the party and follow the socialist road; the landlord class and the bourgeoisie want to disrupt this unity and restore capitalism. how can we co-ordinate our efforts with theirs?

lin piao and company spared no effort to disrupt the unity between the party and the people, particularly the relations between the party and the peasants. they gave voice to such nonsense as that "the peasants lack food and clothing". we, the poor and lower-middle peasants, know only too well that it is only under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party that we smashed the yoke imposed upon us by the feudal landlord class for thousands of years and came to be true masters of our country. the party has always attached great importance to the peasants as a revolutionary force. as far back as in the period of china's democratic revolution, chairman mao pointed out: "the peasant problem becomes the basic problem of the chinese revolution" and "without the poor peasants there would be no revolution". during the period of the socialist revolution, he has constantly taught us

never to forget reliance on the poor and lower-middle peasants. our socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat is led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. the party's line, principles and policies fully embody the fundamental interests of the peasants and, at the same time, take their immediate interests into consideration. over the past half century, the party has led us to overthrow imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, divide the landlords' land among ourselves and embark on the broad road of socialism by setting up mutual-aid teams, agricultural producers' co-operatives and finally the people's communes. socialist collectivization has freed the poor and lower-middle peasants from capitalist exploitation and oppression. only by relying on the collective economy are we able to defeat natural adversities, transform nature, expand farm production quickly and so proceed to final victory over capitalism and the complete elimination of poverty and backwardness. these earth-shaking changes have helped us realize this truth: chairman mao's revolutionary line is our life-line. to build socialism with faster and better results and then proceed to communism, we have to closely rely on the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, and constantly consolidate and develop the worker-peasant alliance and the revolutionary unity of the workers, peasants and other people of various nationalities under the leadership of the party.

anyone who advocates a revisionist line is bound to be a splitter. so long as revisionism exists splits are possible. everything in the world divides into two, and the same is true of the party. the struggle within the party between unity and split will continue as long as there are class struggle in society and the struggles between the two lines within the party. "outside any party there are other parties, inside it, there are groupings; this has always been so." we are resolutely opposed to any revisionist creating splits, but this is nothing to be afraid of. our party has grown from strength to strength in the fight against opportunism and revisionism and it has achieved its unity in the fight against splits. the struggle against revisionism is necessary for the strengthening of revolutionary unity and is a normal phenomenon in party life. in practising marxism, we have to fight revisionism.

lin piao and company represented the interests of moribund, degenerating imperialism and social-imperialism, and the overthrown landlords and bourgeoisie at home, in betrayal of the interests of the people. they ran counter to the laws governing the development of history. they were utterly isolated because the party, the people and the party membership are set against splits. their scheme of opposing the party and creating splits have been smashed. the entire revolutionary masses have, through this, raised their consciousness of the struggle

between the two lines and their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism. "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" -- this sums up the experience of the ten struggles between the two lines that our party has undergone and is a powerful ideological weapon for carrying on the struggle between the two lines. adhering to this teaching of chairman mao's, we must make a good job of strengthening unity inside and outside the party, correctly distinguish and handle the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and the contradictions among the people, unite with all the forces that can be united and fulfil all our glorious fighting tasks, so as to make a greater contribution to mankind.

PLA SOIRE

Leading Comrades of Party Central Committee and Military Commission Attend Theatrical Performance Presented by Army Propaganda Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army sponsored a soiree this evening, at which the propaganda teams of the p.l.a. kwangchow, tsinan, shenyang, foochow and sinkiang units presented songs and dances for leading comrades of the party central committee and the military commission.

attending the performance were comrades yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng, chu teh, chiang ching, chi teng-kuei, wu teh and su chen-hua.

present were leading comrades of the p.l.a. general departments, services and arms.

also present were members of the cultural group under the state council.

the thirteen items on the programme included group singing, solo, duet, instrumental music, dance, dance drama and arias from modern revolutionary operas. most of the items were selected from the army-wide theatrical performances which were conducted in different areas. these items give warm praises to the great leader chairman mao, cheer the successful tenth party congress and hail the great socialist motherland. they reflect the mental

outlook and the militant life of the armymen under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. this evening's performance shows the initial achievements of the army literary and art workers tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work.

at the end of the performance, the leading comrades of the party central committee and the military commission went to the backstage to meet the performers and posed with them for photographs.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

East China Party Committee Grasps Major Issues in Promoting Agriculture

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

in a summary of their study of the documents of the tenth party congress, the party committee of the wuhu administrative region of east china's anhwei province stresses the importance of grasping major issues, or the line. carried in a recent issue of the "people's daily", the summary says: "among the party committee's many tasks, the basic one is to grasp line in order to do other work well."

excerpts from the summary follow:

immediately after it was founded in march 1971, our party committee discussed how to improve the locality quickly. we all agreed that the party organizations at the administrative region and county levels should concentrate on promoting agricultural production, but there were differences as to how to do this. some comrades said measures must be worked out; others said the line should be grasped first, promoting production with revolution.

later, during the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, we seriously studied several marxist works, while criticizing the revisionist theory of productive forces advocated by lin piao and company. we came to understand more deeply the relations between the relations of production and productive forces, and between the economic base and the superstructure.

we realized that we should concentrate on solving the problems of ideology, line and policies regarding the development of agriculture as well as the problem of

leading bodies. we should grasp the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the rural areas. later, in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, we conducted education in the party's basic line and implemented the party's economic policies. this greatly stimulated the initiative for socialism among the masses. despite many natural difficulties last year, including low temperature, pests and drought, our region achieved a grain yield of more than six tons per hectare, exceeding for the first time the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. the yield of cotton and oil-bearing crops also shot up.

by grasping revolution we in fact promoted production, and the experience increased our consciousness in grasping the line. however, it was not easy to persist in grasping the line.

during a meeting held in february this year to discuss how to grasp major issues in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, some comrades were anxious to discuss the targets for higher agricultural production this year and measures to attain them, showing no interest in studying ways to do a better job of criticizing lin piao and rectifying the style of work, which is a primary task. we organized the participants to study again the marxist theses on class struggle and chairman mao's instructions on criticizing lin piao and rectifying the style of work, and then led them in summing up experience and analyzing the cases of the following two production brigades:

the red star brigade had since 1966 increased its grain output by a wide margin every year and the yield came to 12.7 tons per hectare in 1972. this was due to the people's increased enthusiasm for farming for the revolution, resulting from the effort of the party branch to grasp the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, constantly educate the commune members in socialist ideas and criticize capitalist tendencies.

another production brigade had achieved a grain yield of 7.5 tons per hectare before the cultural revolution. owing to slackening off in socialist education, capitalist tendencies again arose, and the yield remained around 7.5 tons per hectare five years running.

the analysis helped them understand the impact of the superstructure on the economic base, and the necessity of dealing with major issues.

after the meeting, the leading members at various levels went to the grassroots and joined the masses in criticizing lin piao and rectifying the style of work. with their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines heightened, the peasants worked very hard starting in the spring of this year and achieved a higher per-hectare

yield on the area's 173,000 hectares than last year both for total output and per-hectare yield, despite serious waterlogging.

while criticizing mach, lenin clearly put forward the two diametrically opposed lines in cognition: "are we to proceed from things to sensation and thought? or are we to proceed from thought and sensation to things? the first line, i.e., the materialist line, is adopted by engels. the second line, i.e., the idealist line, is adopted by mach."

in grasping the superstructure and solving the problems of ideas, line, policies and leading bodies, we should persist in the materialist line in cognition by conscientiously making investigations. otherwise, we will meet with frustrations and cause losses to the revolutionary cause.

we once thought that the main cause for the slow progress of agricultural production in hsuancheng county was its poor water conservancy construction, backward farming methods and small multiple-cropping area. so last year we helped the county build more water control projects, improve farming technique and extend the double-cropping area. but production still made little progress. why?

chairman mao said: "you can't solve a problem? well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history exclamation when you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it." in february this year, we led a group of office workers in making investigations in more than 40 production brigades of 30 communes. we found that the retarded production was due to interference by the revisionist line of the lin piao anti-party clique, and with instigation by class enemies. the capitalist tendency of giving up agriculture for commerce began to take shape again in some communes and production brigades and this affected implementation of the party's basic line and policies. so we immediately enlisted more than 200 cadres and sent them to the backward production brigades to step up the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, conducting education in the party's basic line, criticizing the capitalist tendency and exposing the acts of sabotage by the class enemies and dealing blows to them. revolution and production in these brigades improved. the experience was popularized throughout the county. this year the county's early rice output was 20 per cent higher than last year's, and ten of the 30 formerly backward brigades had early rice output that exceeded their total grain output for last year, and the remaining 20 brigades increased their output by a wide margin.

POWER PLANTS

More Power Plants in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

thirty-five big and medium-sized power plants have been newly built or expanded in china this year. the capacity of the new power generating units going into operation in january-august was 50 per cent more than that in the same 1972 period. this rapid expansion of the power industry is attributable to the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work.

scattered in peking, shensi, shantung, shansi, chekiang and kwangtung, these power plants were built to keep up with industrial and agricultural growth. to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results, local party committees organized efforts to concentrate on the major projects in order of importance.

shantung province concentrated manpower, material and funds on four major projects one by one. two power generating units in two plants are already in operation. shansi province did likewise with support from all quarters, and its power generating capacity added in the first eight months was 67 per cent over the same period of last year.

the power plant builders derived great revolutionary drive from criticism of the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique in sabotaging the power industry. following condemnation of these crimes, workers at a new shanghai power plant shortened the time for installing its second 125,000 k.w. generating unit by nearly two months.

almost one thousand kilometres of high tension transmission lines have been erected and scores of transforming stations built to carry electricity to where it is most needed.

the construction of these major projects had the aid of hundreds of machinery plants in more than twenty provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, which displayed the fine spirit of socialist cooperation.

ASTRONOMY

China Makes Her First Photo-Electrical Astrolabe

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

china has made her first photo-electrical astrolabe for the determination of astronomical time and latitude. it has been used to take observations for nearly two years with good results and is up to advanced international standards.

due to the earth's rotation, the sun, moon and stars seem to rise in the east and set in the west. the astrolabe is used to determine the time when the stars pass through the (parallel) of altitude of 60 degrees. it can determine accurate time and latitude variations for use in air and sea navigation, geodetic surveying and radio broadcasting by synthesizing observation data from many types of equipment at various astronomical observatories.

formerly chinese astronomical observatories and stations used imported visual astrolabes, but observation of the stars by the naked eye can easily give rise to fairly big errors. several countries have made photo-electrical astrolabes in the past few years. at the end of 1968 the workers and scientific and technical personnel of a number of institutes and factories under the chinese academy of sciences formed a three-in-one group and, in two and a half years, made the first photo-electrical astrolabe. with an aperture of 15 centimetres, it has a reflective optical system and replaces outmoded visual observation by photo-electrical automatic recording. it is automatic to a fairly high degree and uses a periscopic type of star finder to locate stars so that the control panel is separated from the instrument and the observer operates away from it, thus avoiding the thermal effect of the observer and the panel's electronic equipment on the accuracy of the astrolabe. after assembly, adjustment and improvement, this photo-electrical astrolabe has reached three milliseconds in its inner accuracy of time determination and four hundredths of a second of arc in latitude determination.

SPORTS

China Holds Children's Football and Swimming Competitions

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

a feature of the recent national children's football tournament is that most of the players are honour students.

the eldest 13 and the youngest 11, they are triple-a pupils commended by school authorities for their all-round development morally, intellectually and physically. sports prowess alone does not earn a pupil selection to play for his school team.

the game played was seven-a-side mini-soccer. the ball and pitch are smaller and players wear basketball shoes. it is a popular game among chinese primary school pupils before they grow up to play regular football. this was the first time a national tournament was instituted for this game.

the dozen teams in the tournament in szuping, kirin province, were all school teams which won inter-school competitions in their localities. the first six finishers were: the yenpien autonomous chou for the minority korean nationality (kirin province), luta, tientsin, shenyang, peking and wuhan.

the swimming contest was held in foochow, capital of coastal fukien province, recently. the 300 competitors are students taking swimming lessons at sparetime sports schools for juniors. the eldest 15 and the youngest 10, they were from peking, shanghai, tientsin, kwangtung and other provinces.

shanghai's 14-year-old wu pei-li clocked six minutes 3.9 seconds in the girls' 400 metres individual medley race to beat the junior national record of six minutes 6.8 sec. wang chun, another 14-year-old from shanghai, also beat the record by clocking six minutes 4.5 sec. wang chun set a new record by finishing the girls' 200 metres individual medley race in two minutes 46.4 seconds. the old junior national record was two minutes 47.5 seconds.

adhering to the principle of "friendship first, competition second", the competitors helped one another. they made common progress and became good friends in the process.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Friendly Contest between Chinese and Albanian Athletes

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 15, 1973)

the second friendly contest between the chinese and albanian athletic teams was held in korca, southeast albania, on september 13 and 14. good results were scored by the athletes of the two countries.

.z. shahollari, chairman of the executive committee of korca district people's council, j. samara, secretary of the korca district party committee, and others watched the contest.

events at the two-day contest included walking, short and middle distance races, middle hurdles, high jump, broad jump, javelin throw, hammer throw, discus throw, pole-vault and 400-metre relay race. the albanian athletes, after breaking five national records on september 6 in tirana in the first friendly contest, again improved 12 national records. the chinese athlete mu chang-hsi bettered his own national record for pole-vault by clearing 4.95 metres.

the chinese athletic team arrived korca on september 9. the chinese guests visited an agricultural cooperative, a state farm and a plant in this district.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Peking for European Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

an 11-member delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade left here by air today on a friendly visit to britain, france and switzerland. leader of the delegation is wang yao-ting, chairman of the council, and deputy leader is shih sheng.

it was seen off at the airport by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the council; and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng to-pin and sung wei-pin.

also present were j.m. addis, british ambassador to china; robert sanson, commercial counsellor of the french embassy; and jean cuendet, charge d'affaires a.i. of the swiss embassy.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Minister of Foreign Affairs Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, arrived here by air this evening after attending the 4th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries.

he was greeted at the airport by ministers of the royal government duong sam ol, thiounn mumm and keat chhon; vice-minister van piny; and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun.

present was chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao.

also present was ahmed dekhili, charge d'affaires ad interim of algerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CANADA

New Chinese Ambassador to Canada Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

chang wen-chin, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to canada, left here by air today for his post.

Canadian Bethune Memorial Committee Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

the 8-member delegation of the bethune memorial committee of canada with hazen sise as the leader and mary weil and gerard rolland as the deputy leaders wound up its visit to china and left peking for kwangchow by air yesterday and today in groups before leaving for home.

while in peking, the delegation was met by vice-chairman of the military commission nieh jung-chen and feted by vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsueh-sung.

the delegation arrived in china on august 29 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. before coming to peking, they had visited kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, shihchiachuang and tanghsien county and some places in the mountainous areas in the western part of hopei province, north china, where the great internationalist fighter comrade norman bethune had worked.. they also paid homage to comrade bethune's living place in huangshihkou village where he laid down his life at his workpost. they laid wreaths at bethune's tomb in shihchiachuang and visited the exhibition room in memory of norman bethune in the bethune international peace hospital. they met and talked with some of dr. bethune's comrades-in-arms and people who were treated by him. the delegation also visited people's communes, factories, hospitals neighbourhoods and a school. they received warm welcome and friendly reception wherever they went.

CHINA AND CHAD

Government Delegation of Republic of Chad Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

a government delegation of the republic of chad led by abdoulaye djonouma, minister of territorial development and housing, arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by minister fang yi, and vice-minister chen mu-hua, of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned including cheng fei, wen yeh-chan and hsueh na.

also present were salim ali, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of chad in peking and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

Fang Yi, Chen Mu-hua Hold Talks with Minister Djonouma of Chad

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries, held talks in a friendly atmosphere this morning with m. abdoulaye djonouma, leader of the chad government delegation and minister of territorial development and housing.

taking part in the talks on the chad side were members of the chad government delegation m. diguimbaye koumainan, president director general of the bank of development of chad, and m. n'gakoutou ahmed, director of planning and development, and salim ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chad embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were cheng fei, a departmental director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and hsueh na, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade.

Government Delegation of Republic of Chad Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome minister of territorial development and housing abdoulaye djonouma and the government delegation of the republic of chad led by him.

present were salim ali, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of chad in peking, and embassy officials.

also present were chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng fei, wen yeh-chan and hsueh na.

minister fang yi and minister abdoulaye djonouma spoke at the banquet which was permeated with warm expressions of friendship.

minister fang yi said: "although china and chad are far apart geographically, similar historical experience and the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism have linked the people of our two countries," he pointed out that the friendly relations between china and chad had experienced a new development since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972. "the current visit to china of the chad government delegation led by minister abdoulaye djonouma and the formal signing of the agreements on economic and technical cooperation and trade between china and chad will make positive contributions to promoting the development of the relations of friendly cooperation and economic and trade exchanges between the two countries as well as to strengthening the friendship between us," minister fang yi said. he praised the chad government and people who, under the leadership of president ngarta tombalbaye, have made unremitting efforts and achievements in safeguarding national independence and building their own country.

in his speech, minister abdoulaye djonouma conveyed the regards of president ngarta tombalbaye to chairman mao tsetung and the high respect of the chad people for the chinese people.

he said: "my country, having been long subject to the yoke of colonial rule, has been able to win political independence at the end of bitter sacrifices. however, a political independence can not last long unless it is based on effective and dynamic economic and social foundations."

he said that both chad and china were very satisfied with the developments of the relations of cooperation between them. "i believe that the talks we had during our visit will further promote this cooperation. this is conducive to the common interests of our two countries and to the strengthening of the friendship between our two peoples," he said.

CHINA AND CHILE

Premier Chou En-lai Cables Sympathy to Mrs. Allende

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

premier chou en-lai today sent a telegram to mrs. hortensia bussi de allende and other family members of the late chilean president expressing profound sympathy with them on the death of salvador allende as a martyr at his post. the message reads as follows:

mrs. hortensia bussi de allende and other family members,
santiago,
chile

mexico city,
mexico

learning from afar with deep sorrow and indignation that president salvador allende died a martyr at his post, i wish to express to you my profound condolences and sympathy.

when he was alive, the great president allende made positive efforts for the struggle of the chilean people to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and for the promotion of the friendship between the chinese and chilean peoples and the cause of unity of the third world countries of asia, africa and latin america against imperialism. his lofty aspirations will live on for ever in people's minds. i believe the chilean people will draw a lesson from this tragic event and continue to march ahead.

chou en-lai,
peking, september 14, 1973

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Vice President Leaves for Visit to Korea, China, Vietnam and Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Cairo, Sept. 14, 1973)

egyptian vice-president hussein el shafei and the egyptian friendship delegation he is leading left here this morning for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea, the people's republic of china, the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of sri lanka.

they were seen off at the airport by mohamed saadeddine cherif, acting aide-de-camp in chief of the president, abdel aziz hegazy, deputy premier and minister of finance, economy and foreign trade, and other ministers.

also present at the airport were chai tse-min, chinese ambassador, li jae song, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the d.p.r.k., chu duc thanh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the d.r.v.n., reginald perera, sri lanka ambassador and aslam malik, pakistan ambassador.

CHINA AND FRANCE

President Georges Pompidou Visits Tatung

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 15, 1973)

president georges pompidou of the republic of france, and minister of foreign affairs michel jobert and other distinguished french guests accompanying the president on his tour, visited tatung city of shansi province today in the company of premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei.

upon their arrival in tatung by special train, president georges pompidou and other distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by hsieh chen-hua, chairman of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee, chao li-chih, chairman of the tatung municipal revolutionary committee, and tsao chung-nan and han ying, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, and several thousand local people.

the city of tatung is an ancient city in north china with a history of more than 2,000 years. many historical relics have been preserved. under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao after liberation, tatung has become a rising industrial city with a population of 700,000.

president georges pompidou and his party today visited ancient cultural relics, the yunkang grottoes, 16 kilometres west of the city. the building of the grottoes began some fifteen hundred years ago during the northern wei dynasty (386-534). fifty-three grottoes remain to this day. they contain over 51,000 statues and constitute one of the largest groups of grottoes in china. during the visit, president georges pompidou was given an account by archaeologist wang yeh-chiu of the building, carving and artistic features of the grottoes.

president pompidou visited with great interest major grottoes, starting from grotto no. 20, one of the earliest made. the largest statue of buddha in these grottoes stands 17 metres high with fingers two metres long, while the smallest statue measures only several centimetres.

foreign minister michel jobert and other distinguished french guests also visited the huayen monastery built more than 800 years ago and the nine dragon screen with a history of 500 years.

president pompidou and the other distinguished french guests accompanying him were honoured at a banquet at noon today by hsieh chen-hua and chao li-chih.

in a toast, hsieh chen-hua, on behalf of the shansi provincial and tatung municipal revolutionary committees and the people in tatung and shansi as a whole, extended warm welcome to the distinguished guests. he said that the yunkang grottoes which mr. president had just visited gave a glimpse of the wisdom and art creativeness of the chinese labouring people. "as we know, the french people, too, are an intelligent and industrious people who have created many outstanding art works, adding splendour to the art treasury of mankind." he said that contacts between the chinese and french people started very early and so did their art and cultural exchanges. in conclusion, he toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

president pompidou spoke at the banquet. he said that the rapid industrial development in tatung was a "sign of the prosperity for the province of shansi and at the same time a source of pride for china as a whole."

speaking of the yunkang grottoes, president pompidou said that they were no doubt one of the summits of world art. "yunkang bears a strong mark of the creative spirit of an exceptional fecundity which remains one of your country's noblest contributions to the cultural heritage of mankind."

"fifteen centuries have elapsed since the yunkang grottoes were excavated," the president went on. "it reassures us that today they still bear witness to such a splendour. as a matter of fact, the government and people of china show a rightful interest in their national cultural heritage by renovating it ceaselessly." this was something which interested the french people who showed admiration and respect for chinese art, he added.

president pompidou said that china and france were both peoples with ancient culture. he said that cultural interchange between the two countries should be strengthened so that the fruits of the past millenniums could be submitted to serving the present times. in conclusion,

he proposed a toast to the development of contacts and the consolidation of friendship between the people of france and china.

in the course of their visits around in tatung, the distinguished french guests received a rousing welcome wherever they went. at the railway station and the square in front of it, gaily dressed welcomers danced to lively tunes. despite a light drizzle, people along the streets applauded and waved to president pompidou and the other french visitors as the motorcade carrying them drove through, to express their friendly feelings for the french people.

accompanying the president on his tour were also:

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yu sang, wang tung, chu chuan-hsien and wang chen, as well as chinese ambassador to france tseng tao.

president pompidou and his party, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and others, left tatung by special plane for hangchow this afternoon. they were seen off at the airport by leading members of shansi province and tatung municipality, including hsieh chen-hua, chao li-chih, tsao chung-nan and han ying.

other leading members of departments concerned of the province, the administrative region and the city were also present upon the arrival and departure of the distinguished guests.

President Pompidou Arrives in Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 15, 1973)

georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, and michel jobert, minister of foreign affairs, and other distinguished french guests accompanying the president on the visit, arrived in hangchow from tatung of shansi province by special plane this evening in the company of chinese premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei.

president pompidou and the other distinguished guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by chairman tan chi-lung, and vice-chairmen tieh ying, lai ko-ko and hsien cheng-hao of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

the scenic hangchow was today filled with an atmosphere of friendship for the french people. hangchow airport flew the national flags of france and china and huge streamers trailing from the terminal building read: "a warm welcome to president pompidou exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and french people exclamation" high buildings along the road from the airport to the west lake were brightly lit. when president pompidou and the other distinguished french guests drove to the guest house, they were warmly applauded by local people along the streets.

also accompanying the french president to hangchow were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h, and leading members of chinese departments concerned yu sang, wang tung, chu chuan-hsien and wang chen, as well as chinese ambassador to france tseng tao.

present at the airport were also leading members of departments concerned of the chekiang province and hangchow city.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador Holds Reception on Occasion of 13th Anniversary of Signing of Sino-Guinean Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Conakry, Sept. 14, 1973)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua held a reception last evening to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the signing of the sino-guinean friendship treaty.

attending the reception were barry alpha oumar, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister of trade and communications; toumani sangare, minister of people's army; fode mamoudou toure, minister of financial control; mamadouba bangoura, minister of youth, arts and sports; diallo abdoulaye, minister of civil service and labour; moussa sanguiana camara, minister of internal trade; el hadji toure salifou, minister of posts and telecommunications; lamine conde, minister of industry and energy; doumbouya mamadou bela, minister of finance and banking; nfaly sangare, governor of the central bank of guinea.

an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of china and guinea prevailed in the reception hall. both ambassador han ke-hua and minister barry alpha oumar wished that the militant friendship and close cooperation

between the two peoples in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism be further developed and strengthened.

chinese documentary films "china today" and "acrobatics" were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Architects' Delegation Leaves Budapest for Home

(NCNA-English Budapest, Sept. 15, 1973)

the chinese architects' delegation led by chiao hsing-pai, permanent council member of the architectural society of china, left here for home today. the delegation had attended the fourth symposium on the industrialization of building held by the international union of architects from september 2 to 8 in budapest.

the delegation arrived here on august 30.

it was welcomed and seen off at the airport by bohonyei janos, director of the organizing committee of the symposium and chairman of the hungarian union of architects; and cheng shao-liang, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND IRAN

Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi of Iran Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 15, 1973)

his imperial highness prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran and her highness princess manijah pahlavi and members of their entourage wound up their friendly visit to china and left here by train for home today.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao; a deputy department director of the foreign ministry lin ai-li; vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial

revolutionary committee yung wen-tao; and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee teng hsiu-fang, as well as leading members of other departments concerned.

accompanying the distinguished iranian guests to shumchun were chen pin, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial foreign affairs department, and m. farhang, an official of the iranian embassy in china.

the iranian prince and princess arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by special plane yesterday and were honoured at a banquet given in the evening by the provincial revolutionary committee. at the banquet which was filled with a friendly atmosphere, yung wen-tao, prince gholam reza pahlavi and ho ying spoke, wishing that the traditional friendship between the chinese and iranian peoples would constantly grow.

while in kwangchow, the distinguished iranian guests visited a factory making pingpong balls and toured the city.

before leaving china, prince gholam reza pahlavi cabled a message to vice-premier li hsien-nien expressing thanks for the warm reception accorded to him during his china visit.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese and Japanese Youth Have Get-Together in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 15, 1973)

more than 400 young people from hyogo prefecture of japan and over 3,000 young people of tientsin city got together for sports activities in the people's indoor stadium here this afternoon.

present were chao wu-cheng, vice-chairman, and li shih-tseng, deputy secretary-general, of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, tokitada sakai, president of the "hyogo young people's floating university" and governor of the hyogo prefecture, yasuo sirai, vice-president, and yukio matsumoto, vice-president and secretary-general, of the university.

a big streamer inscribed with "sports gathering in welcome of the 'hyogo young people's floating university'" hung over the arena of the stadium which rang with the tunes

of chinese and japanese music. young people of the two countries gave exhibitions of table tennis, badminton, volleyball and basketball. the gathering which lasted 4 hours proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people and youth of china and japan. the gathering ended amidst prolonged applause as more than 200 young people participating in the exhibitions made a round of the arena, hand in hand.

wang hsi-fen who visited japan in october last year as a member of the chinese volleyball team said: "this gathering with the japanese young people from hyogo prefecture reminds me of the warm welcome accorded to the chinese volleyball team during its visit of japan. through ever-increasing contacts, the friendship between the people and youth of china and japan has experienced constant growth."

in different groups, the young japanese friends visited factories, housing estates for workers, schools, a hospital, a rural people's commune, sites of construction projects for harnessing the haiho river and a lake park, where they had extensive contacts with people from different walks of life. wherever they went, the visitors were showered with enthusiastic welcome by local residents beating drums and gongs.

in the schools they visited, the japanese guests attended classroom lessons, saw school-run workshops, laboratories and libraries, and joined the school pupils in tug-of-war, calisthenics and other sports activities.

local pupils entertained the visitors by singing the japanese songs "sakura, sakura" and "song of the youth" in chinese and japanese, and presented them with handicraft objects of their own make in the shape of orchids, gold fish and lanterns. the visitors reciprocated with badges of the "young people's floating university" and silk banners.

later in the evening, the "hyogo young people's floating university" gave a reception for young people and perspnages of departments concerned in tientsin. after that, young people of both countries attended a performance presented by the tientsin acrobatic troupe.

Chinese and Japanese Young People Have Get-Togethers in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 15, 1973)

friends of the "mie young people's floating university" from japan visited shanghai in groups today. they had extensive contacts with the shanghai people and had warm and friendly get-togethers with young people in the city.

the japanese friends were warmly welcomed and cordially received everywhere: either in factories in the city proper, or in people's communes on the outskirts; either in children's palaces or kindergartens, or in workers' homes. at the same time, the japanese friends expressed their friendly feelings to the chinese people in various ways.

one group visited the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital this morning. japanese doctor norikazu tanaka presented the chinese doctors with a piece of red silk with the inscription "the friendship between the two peoples of japan and china which spans the sea will develop forever exclamation" and the signatures of japanese doctors. dr. norikazu tanaka explained that the members of the medical department branch under the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) in another prefecture, aichi, asked him to present it to their chinese colleagues when they learned that he was going to visit china. pan ke-chung, vice-chairman of the hospital revolutionary committee, accepted the valuable gift on behalf of the chinese doctors and thanked the japanese friends for bringing them the profound feelings of the japanese people.

the japanese visitors this evening invited their young friends in shanghai to have a happy get-together on board the "brazil maru", which was sparkling with the light emitted by dozens of japanese lanterns hanging on the deck.

feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chen ah-ta, standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee and vice-president of the municipal trade union council; and shen fen-ti, deputy secretary of the municipal committee of the communist youth league, joined hideji kawasaki, honorary leader of the "floating university", director general tsuchio goto and commander hiroshi kawashima of the "brazil maru" in the get-together. the japanese friends lined up on the deck to welcome their chinese guests and cheered rhythmically in chinese "welcome exclamation welcome exclamation warm welcome exclamation" as they went aboard the ship.

at the get-together, chinese and japanese young people performed song and dance items.

dozens of young japanese people performed the dance "tankobushi" which portrays the miners' life. mr. hideji kawasaki, who is in his 60s, was so happy that he joined the young people in singing and dancing. huang shao-chiang of the shanghai school of dancing played a flute solo on melodies adapted from the japanese folk songs "nanbu ushioino uta" and "sooma bonodoli". when chinese soprano yin kuei-chen sang the japanese folk songs "kisobushi" and "solanbushi", the japanese friends happily joined in.

the young japanese friends sang the chinese songs "the east is red" and "i like peking's tien an men" which they learned during their voyage to china. their performance was warmly applauded. the songs of friendship vibrated over the whangpoo river. at this happy gathering, the young people of the two countries expressing their common wish that the friendship between the people and youth of china and japan would flow forever like the yangtze river and tower forever like mount fuji.

at mid-night, the japanese friends left shanghai for tientsin aboard the "brazil maru", carrying with them the profound friendship of the people in shanghai. several hundred youngsters, braving rain, sang and danced on the deck to give a warm send-off to the japanese friends.

Tokyo Reception for Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 14, 1973)

the japanese committee welcoming the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation gave a grand cocktail party here this evening in honour of the delegation.

present on the occasion were over 1,500 old and new friends including japanese government officials and leaders of friendly economic, trade, political and mass organizations. hosts and guests talked about friendship and proposed toasts to the daily strengthening of japan-china good neighbourly relations, to the lasting friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples and to the constant development of trade between the two countries.

among those present on the occasion were japanese international trade and industry minister yasuhiro nakasone, agriculture and forestry minister yoshio sakurauchi, posts and telecommunications minister chuji kuno and state minister and director general of the economic planning agency zentaro kosaka.

also present were the chairman of the welcoming committee kaheita okazaka and representative members aiichiro fujiyama and yoshihiro inayama.

addressing the party, kaheita okazaki extended warm welcome to the chinese delegation in its visit to japan. he said, "we had looked forward to your visit for a long time. it is a big joy to all the japanese people to welcome you here." he added that the delegation's visit to various places in japan and its meeting with old and new friends will further promote economic exchanges and friendly contacts between the two countries.

addressing the party liu hsi-wen thanked the japanese friends for their cordial welcome and warm hospitality to the delegation. he praised the contributions made by the japanese friends of economic and trade circles, friendly companies and other circles in their prolonged efforts to develop economic and trade exchanges and promote china-japan friendship. he pointed out that the normalization of sino-japanese relations had created favourable conditions and opened broader prospects for the further development of economic and trade relations. the year past had witnessed a new development in the friendly contacts between the two peoples and in the economic and trade relations.

liu hsi-wen said, "we treasure the achievements already made, but we place bigger hope in the future. we would like to work together with our japanese friends on the basis of the joint statement between the chinese and japanese governments to continue our efforts for developing economic and trade contacts between our two countries and making new contributions to the lasting friendship between our two peoples."

the speeches of kaheita okazaki and liu hsi-wen were warmly applauded.

also present at the party were chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents kan wen-fang, chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and other officials of the chinese embassy, senior representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office hsiao hsiang-chien, the visiting chinese metals and mine products delegation, and the chinese badminton delegation.

the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Badminton Delegation Continues Visit in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 15, 1973)

the chinese badminton delegation continued its friendly visit and matches in japan.

the women's team played a friendly match against japanese players on september 13 in nagoya city to the warm welcome of over 4,000 spectators. five sets were played including two singles and three doubles. the chinese team won 4 to 1.

the women's team led by leader of the delegation sun lan left fukuoka by air on september 10 and arrived in nagoya city the same afternoon. it was warmly welcomed by atsushi goto, chairman of the badminton association of aichi prefecture, suzuko goto, widow of the late mr. koji goto, and others.

on september 11, they called on mikine kuwahara, governor of aichi prefecture, and visited the family of the late koji goto, where they were warmly welcomed and treated to a japanese meal.

the badminton association of aichi prefecture gave a cocktail party the same evening in honour of the chinese friends. masao motoyama, mayor of nagoya city, attended the party.

the men's team of the chinese delegation had a friendly match yesterday with japanese players in maebashi city. the match was watched by over 2,000 enthusiastic spectators.

the chinese team won 4 to 1.

CHINA AND LAOS

Major Step Toward National Concord in Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1973)

the people's daily today carries an editorial entitled "major step toward national concord in laos" which reads as follows:

on september 14, 1973, the representatives of the lao patriotic forces side and the vientiane government side signed formally in vientiane the protocol to the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos. the protocol stipulates important measures for

implementation of the vientiane agreement and the formation of a new provisional national union government and a national coalition political council. the signing of the protocol is a major step toward achieving national concord and a tremendous achievement of the lao people and lao patriotic forces following the signing of the vientiane agreement. the chinese government and people express warm welcome to and congratulations on this.

since the signing of the vientiane agreement on laos, the lao patriotic front and the lao patriotic neutralist forces have strictly abided by and conscientiously implemented the vientiane agreement in the spirit of national concord, equality and mutual-respect, and fought resolutely against the obstructions and sabotage of the bilateral negotiations by the ultra-rightist forces in laos. in the talks to settle the existing problems, the patriotic forces of laos have set forth a series of reasonable and just proposals, manifested the greatest sincerity to seek national reconciliation and made positive contributions to promoting the peaceful solution of the lao issues.

the signing of the protocol to the vientiane agreement proved once again that the matters of a country can only be handled by its own people. in the absence of foreign intervention, it is entirely possible for the peoples to settle their own internal affairs. in laos today, the real ending of the war and the realization of national concord are the inevitable trend and common aspirations of the people. although the ultra-rightest forces in laos tried their utmost to put up obstructions and even plotted a military coup in an attempt to scuttle the negotiations, agreement has been finally reached on a series of outstanding questions and a protocol signed after talks for several months. this is the result of perseverance in a principled struggle by the lao patriotic forces and the efforts made by some far-sighted personages of the vientiane government side. a new provisional national union government and a national coalition political council are to be formed. this is completely in conformity with the common aspirations of the entire lao people. it is hoped that after its formation the provisional national union government will function in accordance with the principle of unanimity of the two sides as stipulated in the vientiane agreement and seriously implement the signed agreement and the political programme agreed by the two sides so as to make it possible for laos to embark step by step on the road to peace, independence, neutrality, democracy, unity and prosperity.

the lao people's just cause to strive for and maintain independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity is invincible. the lao people have traversed a circuitous and intricate road of struggle in the past 20 years. they will encounter various difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance. however, it can be said

definitely that no difficulty or obstacle whatsoever will stop the victorious march of the lao people who have been put to the test and tempered.

china and laos are friendly neighbours. a long-standing traditional friendship exists between our two peoples. the chinese government and people have always respected the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of laos and regarded it as their due internationalist obligation to support the just cause of the lao people. in the future we will, as always, continue to resolutely support the just struggle of the lao people. we are convinced that sino-lao friendship will certainly attain a new development in the days to come.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian "See Hua Daily News" Exposes Soviet Aggression and Expansion Schemes

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

soviet schemes of aggression and expansion were denounced editorially by the malaysian "see hua daily news" published in sarawak on september 10, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

the editorial said that by peddling its so-called "asian collective security system" plan, the soviet union has made empty promises of guaranteeing peaceful coexistence among countries, preserving the status quo and ensuring territorial integrity. in fact, all this merely means ensuring against restoring to the owners of their territories seized by the soviet union. its so-called peaceful coexistence means "coexistence" between asian countries and a soviet union with nuclear teeth.

the editorial went on to say that the soviet union "behaves as if it is the centre of socialism, with the result that eastern europe has been reduced to its dependency, its quasi-union republics. there is no difference whatsoever between the invasion of czechoslovakia and the landing of u.s. troops in viet nam."

"all this was carried out under the guise of alliance. it has become the usual practice and unchangeable principle of the soviet union to begin with friendly approaches towards a neighbour, then enter into an alliance with her and finally reduce her to its slave and colony exclamation"

the editorial pointed out that the soviet "asian collective security system" plan is security only in name, but not in deed. for asian countries, to join such a system is tantamount to handing over their state sovereignty to the soviet union and invite the latter to ride roughshod over them.

the editorial said: "asia should be asians' asia. any attempt by any country beyond asia to meddle in asian affairs is nothing but a conspiracy."

CHINA AND POLAND

Leaders of Chinese Exhibition Group Leave for Poznan International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

wang tien-tseng, leader, ko tzu-ping, deputy leader, of the chinese exhibition group, and their party left here today for poland to participate in the 43rd poznan international fair.

they were seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments concerned.

jan switala, commercial attache of the polish embassy here, was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Men's Volleyball Team Plays Friendly Match with Chinese Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

the romanian national men's volleyball team played its first friendly match with the chinese team at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

prior to the match, a welcome ceremony was sponsored by the volleyball association of the people's republic of china in honour of the romanian team.

attending the ceremony and watching the match were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other departments concerned, including li ching-chuan, hsia lang and wei ming.

before the ceremony, minister wang meng met with aurel dobinca, the leader of the romanian national men's volleyball team. present on the occasion were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife.

the romanian national men's volleyball team with rich experience in international contests is made up of 12 players whose average age is 24 and whose average height 1.87 metres. in the match this evening, the players of both sides displayed their fine skills and played full five sets before the winner was decided. the chinese team took the match 3:2. the chinese team won the first set 15:6 by playing a fast attacking game and using flexible and varied tactics. in the second set, the romanian team improved net blocking and made forceful attacks and won out 15:8. at the beginning of the fifth set, both sides stepped up their attacks and a narrow lead seesawed between them. the two teams tied at 1-1, 2-2, 5-5, 6-6, and 7-7. the chinese team successfully employed the tactic of fast attack with one player setting up the ball a few inches above the net for another to launch a quick smash, and won the set 15:7. the contest drew warm applause from the 18,000 spectators. the spectators were particularly impressed by romanian players petrica duduciuc for his excellent skill in setting up and laurentiu dumanoiu for his powerful and crisp smashes.

when the contest was over, the players warmly shook hands and embraced each other. they raised their clasped hands in acknowledgement of warm applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND TOGO

President of Togo Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

etienne eyadema, president of the republic of togo, received chinese ambassador to togo wei pao-shan at the presidency on september 12, according to a report from lome.

the togolese president had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chen Chieh Meets and Fetes Ugandan Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, here this evening met with and feted all members of the ugandan trade delegation led by patrick menya, managing director of the state trading corporation of uganda.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wang ming-chun, wang ching-tsai and chang hsing-chiao.

diplomatic official d.c.m. koma of the ugandan embassy in peking was also present.

the delegation arrived here on september 11 and 13 by groups.

CHINA AND UN

Composition of Delegation of PRD to the 28th Session of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

the 28th session of the general assembly of the united nations is scheduled to open on september 18 at the u.n. headquarters in new york. the composition of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the general assembly is as follows:

chairman of the delegation: chiao kuan-hua;

vice-chairman of the delegation: huang hua;

representatives: chuang yen, wang jun-sheng and ling ching;

alternate representatives: wang ming-hsiu, hsing sung-yi, wang wei-tsai, chi tsung-hua and chang han-chih.

First Group of Members of Delegation of People's Republic of China to 28th Session of UN General Assembly Leaves Peking for New York

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

wang jun-sheng and ling ching, representatives, and wang wei-tsai, alternate representative, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 28th session of the general assembly of the united nations, and nine other members left peking for new york by air this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-foreign minister fu hao, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, and leading members of departments concerned, including an chih-yuan, kung pu-sheng, li pin-chou and sun so-chang.

li jae pil, minister counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Upper Volta

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of upper volta, in conformity with the interests and desire of the two countries, have decided by agreement, following friendly consultations, to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level and to exchange ambassadors.

the government of the people's republic of china supports the struggle carried out by the government of the republic of upper volta to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop national economy.

the government of the republic of upper volta recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people.

the two governments have agreed to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the following principles: mutual respect

for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

september 15, 1973

Upper Volta Foreign Minister Visits China at Head of Friendship Delegation

Joint communique on establishment of diplomatic relations and agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

a friendship delegation from the republic of upper volta led by joseph conombo, minister of foreign affairs, paid a friendly visit to china between september 6 and 8 at the invitation of the chinese government.

while in peking, the delegation and chinese departments concerned discussed the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of upper volta and the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two governments. chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, and joseph conombo, minister of foreign affairs of upper volta, signed the joint communique and the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

on september 7, premier chou en-lai met and had a friendly conversation with delegation leader joseph conombo and members of the delegation felix tientaraboum, minister of youth and sports, philippe ouedraogo, high commissioner of planning, hamb larba diallo, director of international cooperation of the ministry of foreign affairs, and bouda paul, departmental director of the ministry of youth and sports.

chi peng-fei gave a banquet in their honour. the distinguished guests from upper volta visited the palace museum.

on their arrival in and departure from peking, the distinguished guests were welcomed and seen off by foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua and leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, cheng fei, li yung-kai and chu chuan-hsien.

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Upper Volta

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1973)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today under the title "greet the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and upper volta". the editorial reads:

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of upper volta, following friendly negotiations, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. this conforms with the common interests and desire of the peoples of the two countries, and hence our warm congratulations exclamation

the industrious and gallant people of upper volta waged a prolonged struggle against imperialism in order to win national independence. since independence in 1960, the government and people of upper volta have made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, and develop national economy and national culture. internationally, the government of upper volta pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment. under the leadership of president sangoule lamizana, the government of upper volta has in recent years stood for african solidarity and unity, supported the national liberation movements in africa, opposed racism, and supported the heroic struggle of the peoples of the three indochinese countries. by its stand of upholding justice, the government of upper volta has made a contribution to the cause of afro-asian unity.

the african continent is now full of vigour and vitality. encouraged by the spirit of the tenth conference of the heads of state and government of african countries, the african people are strengthening unity day by day and carrying out a resolute struggle for achieving and safeguarding national independence, and opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and big-nation hegemonism. the african countries have become an important force in the third world and are playing an ever greater role in international affairs.

the chinese government has always maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we are firmly opposed to hegemonism and power politics as characterized by big nations bullying small ones and strong nations bullying weak ones. every country, regardless of its social system, should handle relations between nations in accordance with the following principles: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. it is on the basis of these principles that china has established diplomatic relations with many african countries.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people. taiwan province is the sacred territory of the people's republic of china and the people in taiwan are our flesh-and-blood compatriots. taiwan will certainly be liberated and the compatriots there will certainly come back to the embrace of the fatherland.

both china and upper volta belong to the third world. the peoples of the two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. we are convinced that with the joint efforts of the two sides, the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples will further grow and develop in the years to come.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Swimming and Diving Team Leaves Peking for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

a chinese swimming and diving team with mu hsiang-hao as its leader and yang san-sheng as its deputy leader left here by air today on a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets and Fetes Zambian Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu this evening met and hosted a banquet in honour of the trade delegation of zambia led by c.h. tinyama, assistant secretary of the ministry of trade and industry.

among those present were wang ming-chun, a department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga was present.

the delegation arrived here on september 13 after concluding its visit to shanghai.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Chinese Delegation Leaves Peking for WHO Symposium

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1973)

a chinese delegation left here by air yesterday for geneva to attend the symposium on "pharmacological models to assess toxicity and side effects of fertility regulating agents" sponsored by the world health organization. it will later attend the regional conference of family planning to be held in lahore under the auspices of the family planning association of pakistan. leader of the delegation is li hsiu-chen, a member of the birth planning leading group under the state council and director of the group's office, and members of the delegation are lei hai-peng and yang tsao-chen.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chang chih-chiang and chu chao, leading members of the ministry of public health, and leading members of other organization concerned li chia-hui, chen wen-chieh. hu chen-kai and wang lien-sheng.

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TACH'ING OILFIELD

Good News from the Vast Sea of Oil (Reportage)

by

Yang Li-min (杨利民) and Ts'ao Wen-hsiang (曹文祥) of Tach'ing Oilfield

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 10, 1973)

On the eve of the convening of the 10th Congress of the Party, exciting news spread from the vast sea of oil in the Tach'ing Oilfield: A big number of new oil wells in the new oil zone have been put on a stream.

In the morning, the vast sea of oil turns red in the glow of the morning clouds and the majestic array of a big battle in the whole oil zone looks more wonderful and beautiful than ever. Like a forest, the derricks resemble the arms of a giant stretching out into the skies. The gigantic oil storage tanks and workshops which have been completed only lately stand like battleships cleaving the waves and sailing forward in the ocean of blue waves. The broad roads which have been newly opened up in the grassland are like golden belts linking the new battlefields together in one whole body. Deep under, the sea of oil also billows.

The underground treasure house in the new oil zone of Tach'ing Oilfield is characterized by thick oil strata, high pressure, high output and oil of fine quality. It is not only a pearl to the oil workers, but also a treasure in the minds of the people of the motherland. For many years in the past, the oil workers had this wish--we shall start immediately to open this treasure house when the motherland needs oil most!

This moment came at long last. To strengthen preparations against war, to combat aggression, to smash the conspiracy of the two superpowers in

seeking monopoly of petroleum in the world, to aid socialist construction and to support the oppressed nations of the world in winning freedom and independence, the higher level issued to the oil workers of Tach'ing the clarion call to develop the new oil zone!

This happy news came like the spring breeze that immediately blew open the window in the mind of each of the oil workers. Many of the oil workers had been talking about this subject and many of them had been looking forward to this date. None of them would refuse to plunge into this most arduous and most glorious struggle and to render fresh meritorious service for the petroleum industry of the motherland!

When early spring in North China had just come to the oilfield and before the snow had thawed, the leaders and the representatives of Tach'ing Oilfield were holding the first enlarged meeting of the Party committee in a tent which had just been set up in a remote corner of the wilderness in the new oil zone, planning a march into the new oil zone. On the eve of this battle, the leading cadres and the representatives of the oil workers who had fought north and south for developing the oil resources of the motherland, and the PLA leading cadres sat together around a bonfire, heroically talking about the great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the excellent situation on all fronts of the motherland, wrathfully criticizing the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and discussing, drawing and disposing a plan for the forthcoming battle. The loud reading of books and the laughters breaking out during the discussion of the future covered up the sighs of the winds sweeping over the wilderness and sounded the war drums in the march toward the new oil zone.

The "old warriors"--the workers who joined the great battle of petroleum in the past--packed up their knapsacks again and asked permission to go to the front a second time; the young workers who asked permission to join in the fight in the new oil zone crowded the offices of the Party committees at all levels and sent in their challenges and applications. They had one wish and said in one voice: "We want to go to the front!" "We want to build our enterprise in the trying new oil zone!" "Let's fight with free reins and change the natural outlook of the vast grassland, so as to make the new oil zone of Tach'ing start production early and quickly and yield its treasure to the socialist motherland!"

At the clarion call sounded by the Party committee of Tach'ing, an earth-shaking mighty current arose. Thousands of workers marched northward in the direction pointed out by the red flag. Fleets of trucks loaded with machines and other equipment came rumbling like long dragons, and tractors each having a derrick on tow went deeply into the grassland! With knapsacks on their backs, contingents of drilling workers, building workers, oil extractors, plumbers and electricians, medical fighters and general service personnel...came in unending streams. They worked and slept in the open. Within a few days, a mighty army of 10,000 people formed an array throughout the wilderness, pitched tents and put up a forest of steel. A decisive battle started!

The heroic steel-like No. 1205 drilling team which "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi formerly led was again the first unit to dash forward in this new

battle for petroleum. At night, comrades of the whole team sat around the first bonfire set in the wilderness and started to read "On Contradiction" and "On Practice"--which were priceless valuables left behind by their former leader, the Iron Man.

They had read these two books many times! The first time was in 1959 when the Iron Man had come back after attending a meeting of heroes and read these two works to them on the vast Gobi Desert. They thought to themselves: When a Chinese oil worker sees that his truck is loaded with nothing but the atmosphere, it is his shame if he failed to resolve this contradiction and to get rid of this load! Under the Iron Man's leadership, they heroically put forth the fighting slogan "We shall attain the level of 1,000 in a month and 10,000 in a year and erect surveying poles at the foot of the Ch'ilien Mountains." Eventually, they planted surveying poles and red flags on the Ch'ilien mountains!

In the great battle for petroleum in the sixties, their former leader the Iron Man again led them to brave the roaring north winds and the heavy snow and study these two brilliant works in a dwelling cave in the wilderness. They said: "This time we must work vigorously with free reins and throw our label of backwardness in petroleum industry into the Pacific! We shall smash the blockade imposed by revisionism!"

Today, they again sat around the bonfire and studied these two brilliant articles. The scene of a still wider bright road flashed across their minds--we develop this new oil zone today not only for the purpose of quickening the tempo of construction of our country, but, above all, for aiding the world revolution and implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Our tasks are heavy and our road is long!

As Kao Chin-ying, a young Communist and leader of the seventh term of this heroic drilling team, read to the team members, he could no longer suppress his excitement. At the top of his voice which was as loud as the sound of a bell, he said: "Comrades! In the sixties, our team, under our former leader the Iron Man's leadership, took 'On Contradiction' and 'On Practice' as our beacon light and displayed the revolutionary spirit of forging ahead when conditions permitted and also pressing forward by creating conditions where there was none. We carried the drilling machines on our shoulders, and broke ice to fetch water to make the drilling machine work. Eventually, we drilled the first oil well in our battle in the Tach'ing Oilfield and fired the vital shot at the 'theory that China has little oil.' Now, what should we do in the seventies which call for vigorous work and quick changes? We should develop the spirit of the great battle for petroleum in the sixties and the spirit of our former leader the Iron Man, race against time, act as trail-blazers and drill the first oil in the new oil zone!" "Right! Right! This is a good proposal!" Kao Chin-ying's words were like a bundle of firewood, which made the intense fire in the hearts of all team members burn more vigorously.

"Let's go! We should go ahead when we say so!" Without opening their knapsacks, all team members took up their spades, picks and shoulder-poles and stormed out of their tent. Braving the cold wind, they ran to the

site for the oil well, raised their torches and started a battle to dig up the mud and install the drilling machine!

The glowing bonfire made the profusely perspiring faces look still redder and turned the whole worksite into a scene of red. With the heroic voice singing, "The oil workers are tough; they go where there are difficulties," the derrick which stood like a giant of steel raised its arms and started working....

O, rumbling drilling machines! No matter how your roar might make the land tremble and the low-flying birds scare, yet how could you express the devotion of the oil workers to the Party and Chairman Mao and their ambition to support the Chinese revolution and the world revolution wholeheartedly, to drill more and better wells and to yield more and oil of good quality?

The fighters of the "1202" drilling team, "an unbending dagger and an unfading red banner" which had broken and created the world records many times, were stabbing like a sharp dagger into the land of the new oil zone.

Standing on the derrick, staring at the pressure gauge and tightly grasping the brake handle was Communist and veteran drilling worker Luan Yung-fu. For the sake of the petroleum industry of the motherland, this veteran drilling worker had gone from the south to the north, from the northwest to Tach'ing, from Tach'ing to the south-central and then back to Tach'ing, fighting in countless oilfields and achieving countless merits! In this battle in the new oil zone, he again had a relapse of his stomach ache, and could not sleep well. Other workers advised him, saying: "Old Luan, your stomachache is so serious. Better take a good rest for a few days!" Smiling, he replied: "The Iron Man said before he died that he would rather live 20 years less so long as he could take the big oilfield! The present is precisely a hard battle for strengthening preparations against war, resisting aggression and aiding the revolutionary struggles of the world. Should I be cowed by this minor illness?" He was the first one to dash up the derrick. Firmly gripping the brake handle, he drove a drilling rod into the earth, 100 meters... 200 meters... 800 meters. Eight hours passed, and the intense vibration of the machine and the fatigue sharpened the pain in his stomach. Perspiration flowed down his neck and his body. With great fortitude he restrained himself: You are a veteran fighter of the dagger team. So you must do everything to show the special character and the nature of the "dagger." In this fight to aid world revolution, you should hone this dagger faster, so that it will become sharper! Gnashing his teeth, he pressed his stomach with one hand and tightly grasped the brake handle with the other. He worked continuously for 16 hours on the derrick....

On the worksite for making precast pipelines for the rush construction of the first modern combined pumping station in this new oil zone, strong arc light of electric welding flashed beside the thick oil pipelines which formed a dense network like a spider's web. The smoke together with the sun's heat in June was like a ball of fire that encircled the workers. But, how could this intense heat dry up the perspiration on the dauntless petroleum fighters?

At that moment, an old master workman was making an effort to drag out from a ditch for laying the pipeline another worker who was concentrated on welding: "Little Wang, you have been working too long. Get out quickly to take some fresh air before you work again!" He dragged him a few times, but this young man stayed there until he finished welding the seam. He pulled off his welder's helmet and showed a red, innocent face: He was Wang Feng-ts'ai, a young welder of the No. 2 petroleum construction team.

The fight to weld underground pipelines in this combined pumping station set stern demands on quality of work and called for welding on the inside and the outside of the seam to give the pipelines strength of a high degree, so that the project could last a hundred years. Wang Feng-ts'ai was filled with joy and could not set his mind in peace long after he had received this task. The Party has assigned such an important task to us. This means its deep trust in us! Can we carry out this task competently? How should we do this job? Exercise! He carried out exercise in the intense heat of the sun in daytime and in the moonlight at night, exercising his hands and the motion of the hand in an arc, now lying on the ground, now crawling on the ground. The palms of his hands blistered, and his knees bled because of crawling on the ground.... His hard work proved rewarding. Eventually, in a few days' time, he was versed in the skills of welding the seams with fine quality.

One day in June, a strong wind suddenly sprang up after the rain had stopped. Wang Feng-ts'ai, who was squatting in the ditch doing welding work, immediately switched off the welding torch. He thought to himself: The wind is so strong. If I don't think of a good method, the quality of welding of the seams would be impaired. Some measures should be taken to control oxidation of the molten iron. After thinking for a while, he immediately took off his overall to keep away the wind. The welding torch again blew out a blue are of light. Sparks flew in every direction, falling on his neck and arms and causing blisters. He kept bidding himself: "I would rather have my skin and flesh scorched than allow the quality of welding of the underground pipelines of the first pumping station in the new oil zone to be impaired! I must bear in mind what my teacher worker told me: Be a conscientious man...." He grasped the welding torch more firmly, making the arc move more steadily and evenly. He really condensed his devotion to the petroleum industry of the motherland on the welding rod and smelted it in the glowing liquefied steel.

Who could tell the volume of each oil-well in the oilfield? Who could comprehend the real meaning of each drop of petroleum? Developing an oil well would need the arduous fight of a big number of people through day and night: When the drilling workers had finished drilling the well, the building workers hurried with the installation of mechanical devices throughout the night. The plumbers and electricians seized every minute of time to lay power-transmission wire, and the suppliers transported materials to the work-site.... Eventually the whole project was handed over to us housekeepers of the oilfield--the oil extractors.

A Communist and a veteran worker, Wang Chin-shu was a well-known underground expert on the front of oil extraction. He had harnessed countless

knotty oil wells in places from Yumen to Tach'ing and made countless oil wells yield greater output! He worked conscientiously throughout the past decade and more. The day before he came to the new oil zone, he still performed a miracle on the knotty oil well by raising its output from 20 tons to 120 tons. At night, he received an order of transfer to the new oil zone. He finished working his last night shift there and made the last analysis of the oil well. Early in the morning next day, without making any arrangements for his home, he jumped into a truck which was bound for the new oil zone.

It was necessary to measure the oil, but the devices had not been installed yet. What was to be done? Wang Chih-shu recalled that during the great battle in the sixties, big iron caskets were used as a measure to obtain rudimentary data. So, he walked several dozen li, covered every corner of the grassland, and looked through the garbage heaps in other fraternal units. Eventually, he found a big iron casket which could serve the purpose. It was late in the night, and it was raining heavily. The path was muddy. One would find the path too slippery even if he walked empty-handed. But, taking this big iron casket, he pressed ahead doggedly in the rain although he slipped and fell time and again on the way. When he was too tired to take the casket with his hand, he embraced it. When he could no longer embrace it, he roll it on the ground for a distance. His clothes were soaked with mud and water, his legs were scratched, his shoulders swelled as a result of carrying the casket for too long. He slipped and fell, but he stood up again... In his mind there was nothing but the oilfield and his eyes saw nothing but the oil wells.....

When the bugle sounded for the battle in the new oil zone in Tach'ing, those who held high the red banners and dashed forward were not only the drilling workers, building workers and oil extractors....., there also were thousands upon thousands of people engaged in various other lines of trade. This was a confluence of the strength of the whole working class! The oil workers and each drop of oil had the same character. When the people of the motherland and of the world needed them, they would sacrifice all they had and immediately set themselves in combustion, so as to give off the whole of their inexhaustible light and heat.

On August 1, 1973, the history of the battle in Tach'ing Oilfield turned a brilliant new page--a big number of new oil wells started production! It took only four months to cover the course leading from development through construction work to the start of production and to complete this modern big oil zone which was the first of its kind in China designed and developed by a new method and adopting a new technological process and a new method of management. The pitch-dark, glittering petroleum! Mixed with the oil workers' tears of happiness, it danced with joy and flowed onward.....

Only in our age can the working class create such a miracle. Only under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can the oil workers take so big an oilfield of fine quality at so high a speed.

Riding on the prevailing East Wind of the 10th National Congress of the Party and waving their red banners, the heroic people of Tach'ing have again started a new march. They have made a new vow: "We must stand at the high plane of the era; we must see the future of communism; we must work with all-out efforts, so that our motherland will change her outlook and head for growing prosperity!"

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MODEL EDUCATED YOUTH

A Young Person Who Dares To Struggle

- an account of rusticated educated youth Chang T'ieh-sheng in Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 10, 1973)

At the work conference on the rustication of educated youths recently held in Liaoning Province, a dynamic youth with dark-red cheeks and a strong physique spoke and won thunderous applause. Everyone said, "He is really a youth daring to struggle!" This youth named Chang T'ieh-sheng, a rusticated educated youth of Hsingch'eng hsien, was a special delegate to this conference. He was known by his numerous deeds of daring to think, to speak and to act.

(1)

After graduation from the Hsingch'eng Junior Middle School, Chang T'ieh-sheng went with revolutionary heroism to join and settle in the Ch'ang-tzukou brigade of the Wanghai commune of the hsien in October, 1968. When he first arrived in the countryside, a "good-hearted man" told him, "When you come to the countryside you should plant more flowers, pick fewer thorn and do labor well. Only then can you get away quickly." After hearing this, Little Chang retorted, "I have come to the countryside not to get a veneer of gold but for the sake of the revolution. Man cannot live for his private interests. The life of a revolutionary should be one of struggle!"

A guy of the Ch'angtzukou brigade always did evil things to sabotage the collective economy. Once, he purposely stirred up trouble by objecting to an assignment by the brigade. Chang T'ieh-sheng felt it his responsibility to maintain social labor discipline and immediately waged a face-to-face struggle against him. Later, this fellow harbored a grudge and played mad threatening and browbeating Little Chang. Chang T'ieh-sheng saw through his every trick and went on with his struggle. Under the leadership of the Party organization of the brigade, Little Chang went among the masses to make an investigation, and found out that this guy had stolen public common salt and committed other criminal offenses. Together with the masses, Chang T'ieh-sheng criticized him. Not long after, this criminal element was duly punished according to the law. Chang T'ieh-sheng's revolutionary spirit of daring to fight bad elements and bad deeds left a deep impression on the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In class struggle, Chang T'ieh-sheng drew a sharp line of distinction between love and hate. In production struggle and scientific experiment, he also dared to think and to act and had the drive of "iron stuff." In the autumn of 1969, Chang T'ieh-sheng's mother ended her idle life in town to return to her old home--the Tsaoshan brigade, Paita commune, Hsingch'eng hsien. Little Chang also went there with the family. Not long after, he noticed a plot of waterlogged and swampy land on the bank of the Yatzu River just outside the village. After a consultation with old and poor peasants, he proposed to reclaim that plot of land for growing rice. Some people said, "Planting rice is a good idea. But the people here have for generations been used to till upland

fields and have never tilled any paddy fields!" Little Chang said, "So long as there is a willingness to learn, the tillers of upland fields can till paddy fields just as well. In the Ch'angtzukou brigade, I had learned to cultivate rice. I can work together with all of you." His suggestion received the warm support of the brigade leader and the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The road was not a smooth one. The moment the news of Chang T'ieh-sheng's intention to lead in reclaiming land for growing rice spread, people said satirically: "To grow rice and feed on rice--what a beautiful dream! Well, let's wait until after autumn when we shall have nothing but north-western wind for food!" Sarcastic remarks like this did not leave Little Chang deflated but added to his courage. He mused, "Rice cultivation here is still something new. It is inevitable to run into the opposition of some conservative-minded people. Let practice give them the answer!" Before long, Chang T'ieh-sheng joined the commune members to make plots for cultivating seedlings.

Little Chang had in him the quality of persistence and never left anything half done. One day, he went out on business. When back in the production brigade, it was already after 9 o'clock in the evening. It was very cold. But what he had in mind was that the budding rice seedlings were too weak to resist the cold, and if they were not watered in time, they would suffer from cold. Ignoring fatigue, he picked up the water bucket to water the seedling bed. He kept busy until midnight. This was typical of the way Chang T'ieh-sheng worked for the experimental plot by starlight or moonlight. That year, a harvest of 670 catties of rice was reaped from the one mow and more of experimental fields. Holding golden grain, the commune members laughed and discussed things with each other. That the successful experiment with rice growing had inspired the commune members and ridded some people of their conservative ideas filled T'ieh-sheng with great joy.

(2)

After a test of over two years in the countryside, Chang T'ieh-sheng won the trust of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the spring of 1971, the commune members of the No. 4 production team elected him as team leader. After becoming a cadre, Little Chang continued to develop the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act and continued to adhere to principle, unite with other comrades and act according to Party policy.

The No. 4 production team was a relatively backward team. The phenomenon of not going by the rule was a relatively serious one. Some people held that just as in a family or in a clan, you could not help from seeing your friends and relatives again and again. Therefore, personal considerations were not discarded when dealing with questions of principle. The Party's policies and rational regulations and systems were often superseded by such old personal considerations. Chang T'ieh-sheng was aware that in order to implement Party policies, maintain the production team's various rational systems and make headway in revolution and production, it was necessary to struggle against such idea of personal considerations.

Not long after he became team leader, Little Chang experienced such an incident: During the peak spring farming season, a carpenter of the team went away without permission to work for over a dozen days elsewhere. There was a lot of controversy over the matter. It turned out that the production team had stipulated that commune members could go elsewhere to do handicraft work during the slack farming season only with the approval of the leadership of the production team. After hearing what the masses said, Chang T'ieh-sheng went to see that carpenter and told him pointblank, "Old Uncle, it's not right for you to go elsewhere without permission during the peak season!" But the carpenter did not own up to his mistake. Some people said, "The carpenter has refused to go by the rule because he is closely related with T'ieh-sheng's family!" In fact, Little Chang had never relaxed in giving the carpenter the benefit of ideological work. Chang T'ieh-sheng's mother found Little Chang taking things a bit too seriously, and pleaded, "Child, it's not good to offend too many people. Give him a chance!" Finding that his mother had been influenced by the old idea of personal considerations, Chang T'ieh-sheng persuaded her to stick to principle. After a further patient effort on the part of Chang T'ieh-sheng, the carpenter finally arrived at a right perception of things. He made a self-examination of his own mistake of slipping away without permission and showing no concern for collective production.

This matter was a source of great education to the commune members. Thanks to the concerted efforts of Chang T'ieh-sheng and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the No. 4 production team gradually overcame the phenomenon of not going by the rule. The commune members consciously upheld collective interests and conformed to rational regulations and systems.

"We must adhere to principle, uphold collective interests and also struggle against the idea of special treatment." This was another understanding obtained by Chang T'ieh-sheng in practice. On one occasion, the child of brigade Party branch deputy secretary Yao Yang-po cut up a pneumatic tire of a vehicle of the production team for rubber bands for fun. Chang T'ieh-sheng held that whoever damaged collective property should pay for the cost of any loss caused. Some people said, "Forget it! Old Yao is a cadre. If word spreads, how could he look the masses in the face?" Some others said, "You are a rusticated educated youth and have now become a production team leader. You must be mindful of the relations between the upper and lower levels. You must think of your own future!" These remarks set Chang T'ieh-sheng to deep thinking. He thought: Since the children of commune members have to pay for any damage to collective property, why should an exception be made for those of cadres? Whether high or low in rank, Communist cadres are people's servants. The leaders are vested with power by the people. They have only the obligation to serve the people faithfully and diligently, but absolutely not the right to special treatment. As for myself, how can I sacrifice principle to my own future and cultivate friendship for personal ends? Chang T'ieh-sheng went to see Old Yao and told him what he thought. Old Yao was deeply moved by his spirit of adhering to principle and daring to fight. The following day he paid back the production brigade the amount for the estimated loss, and gave his son an education.

In the Tsaoshan 4th team, the cadres who went out to attend a meeting in daytime and were absent from the morning work shift were not given workpoints for the morning shift. The commune members said in praise, "Our cadres seek no special treatment." The ability to adhere to such a rule was not unmarked by a process of struggle. After becoming team leader, Chang T'ieh-sheng found that a small number of cadres had a less than strong concept of participation in collective productive labor. Every time they went out to attend a meeting, although they did not go to work that morning, they were still credited with work points for the whole day. Some commune members felt this little concession to the hard-working cadres was justified. But Chang T'ieh-sheng had a different view. He thought: It is due to their affection and concern for the cadres that the masses do not complain. But cadres' persistent participation in collective productive labor is an important matter of a fundamental nature under the socialist system and an important measure to guard against and fight revisionism and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. To claim workpoints for the whole day without attending work in the morning is to take unfair advantage of the collective. It is also a reflection of cadres' idea of special treatment. At the suggestion of Chang T'ieh-sheng, after a discussion at a commune members' general meeting, this irrational approach was rectified. Now, the cadres of the No. 4 production team who had to attend a meeting consciously went to work in the morning like the commune members. Chang T'ieh-sheng imposed strict demands on others and still stricter demands on himself. Every time after he went elsewhere to attend a meeting, he devoted every bit of the time left to a spell of collective productive labor. Last year, he put in over 340 solid days of work which was in excess of the number of man-days contributed by the average male laborer.

(3)

Little Han was to get married. The young folks in the village were busy talking about a wedding gift. At last, everyone turned to Chang T'ieh-sheng for advice. Little Chang secretly thought: The few things they have suggested to buy cost a lot and are of little significance. As a production team leader, I am duty-bound to give the lead in the proper handling of this matter. After thinking things over, he first led everyone to study Chairman Mao's teachings on diligence and frugality and hard struggle. He cited the phenomenon of wastefulness and extravagance on the part of some young people in the village who marked their weddings with lavish gifts for the bride's family. He then discussed with others the idea of making wedding an expensive affair. The young folks came to realize that to mark a wedding with the bestowal of lavish gifts on the bride's family and make an expensive affair of it is an old convention or custom. We revolutionary youths should take the lead in shattering outmoded conventions and creating the new style and arouse our revolutionary spirit in waging a resolute struggle against things that stood in the way of the progress of the socialist cause. On the wedding night of Little Han, Chang T'ieh-sheng led the young people to his home. He correctly placed on the central part of the wall a portrait of Chairman Mao and a pair of scrolls with the inscriptions "Listen to Chairman Mao's words and follow the Communist Party," and spoke a few words to encourage progress. Later, when people heard that Chang T'ieh-sheng and others showed up in the

evening with the gift of a pair of scrolls and left without staying for the meal or a glass of wine, they all praised Chang T'ieh-sheng as a young pace-setter in shattering the old and creating the new.

Rustication of educated youths is a great socialist revolution. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and educated youths are burdened with the great mission of building a socialist new countryside. To accomplish this mission, educated youths should not only take an active part in the struggle for production and scientific experiment but also show concern for class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere and give play to their role in socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure. For five years after his arrival in the countryside, Chang T'ieh-sheng assiduously studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and constantly associated reality with the propagation of materialism among the masses in an effort to criticize idealism and shatter feudal superstitions.

Not far from the Tsaoshan brigade is the Chiulung Hill with big cave. In the old society, the ruling class spun tales and myths about all kinds of gods to benumb the laboring people. Every time drought came the people in the neighborhood came in droves to the Chiulung Hill and fell on their knees before the cave to pray for rains. Several years ago, the place was hit by severe drought, and feudal superstition again reared its head. A handful of class enemies availed themselves of the opportunity to spread rumors for sabotage purposes. Noticing this fact of class struggle, Chang T'ieh-sheng banded together with a few youths and took advantage of the opportunity of going to the hill to gather medicinal herbs to rebel against the "gods" in a big way. Little Chang first crawled into the big stone cave and brought back shrines of all sizes to the village and made a bonfire of them before the public. He used facts to expose the rumors spread by the class enemy and to propagate atheism among the masses. People's consciousness was raised. In the past few years, the masses of the Tsaoshan brigade had smashed the idea of relying on the elements for rains. They fought heaven and earth and against the class enemy and persisted in matching drought with a big human effort. A relatively good grain harvest was reaped.

In the summer of this year, on the recommendation of the Party organization and the poor and lower-middle peasants, Chang T'ieh-sheng took part in a college entrance examination. Starting from actual needs of agricultural production, Chang T'ieh-sheng filed an application for a seat in the veterinary department or water conservation department of an agricultural college. He said, "I go to college not for the purpose of getting away from the countryside but for the purpose of doing a better job in the building of a socialist new countryside." In a cultural test, he wrote on the back of an examination sheet for physics chemistry a "thought-provoking" letter which received the attention of the leadership and won the praise of the revolutionary masses. However, he was not in the least self-complacent. He was determined to respond to the call of the Party's 10th National Congress and continue to develop the revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide and play an active part in the socialist revolution in the superstructure.
(By Jen-min Jih-pao corresondent)

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TRAINING OF SUCCESSORS

A Fundamental Task Which Is Crucial for Generations To Come

by

Ku Hsü (谷虚)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 10, 1973)

Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out in his "Report to the 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of China": "The experience with regard to combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leadership, which the masses created during the great proletarian cultural revolution, has provided us with favorable conditions for training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in accordance with the five requirements put forward by Chairman Mao. Party organizations at all levels should keep on the agenda this fundamental task which is crucial for generations to come."

Carried by Jen-min Jih-pao on August 22, the letter, entitled, "There Are Successors," is a good report on the fundamental task which is crucial for generations to come regarding the revolutionary cause--training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in accordance with the five requirements put forward by Chairman Mao. Seeing that the young cadres in Hsikou production brigade who succeed to the revolutionary cause work vigorously to push forward the revolutionary cause, not only the poor and lower-middle peasants in Hsikou brigade can set their minds at ease, but the broad masses of readers outside Hsikou also are touched by this lively scene that the new and old cadres learn from each other and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points, with the old leading the new, and the new urging the old to march forward.

Educated and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, large groups of outstanding young cadres have sprung up like dandelions in a spring lawn from among workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and PLA fighters and from among the Red Guards and the educated young people who have gone to the mountain and rural areas. Full of hope, these successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat appear in an unending stream and fight actively on various fronts. Unknown in the past, these "young soldiers," "young generals" and "small people" have now become vanguard fighters in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, trail-blazers with the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, and backbone elements in the three great revolutionary movements. They have injected fresh blood into the ranks of Party cadres and brought life to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

In what state of mind and with what kind of insight should we revolutionaries of the older generation view these new men? The Communists of the older generation in Hsikou brigade have given us an answer.

We must eagerly hope for the emergence of new men. The revolutionary cause of the proletariat is an unprecedented, majestic undertaking for the emancipation of mankind as a whole; it is carried out on a scale without limits and in infinite depth. One's life has its limit, while the revolutionary cause is endless which can only be carried on one shift after another and one generation after another. For this reason, early action should be taken to choose and train successors. "It will be too late if you start digging a well when you are thirsty." Comrade Li Shun-ta said this well to other comrades of Hsikou brigade: "With regard to working ability and experience in the revolution, we certainly are better for the time being. We, too, can still work for the Party and should work actively. But, we cannot substitute the younger generation in accomplishing the historical tasks of the revolutionary cause." His far-sighted words speak out the common wish of the revolutionary old cadres.

We should meticulously support the new men in making progress. We should bring up successors and hand down to the younger generation the revolutionary spirit and fine traditions which we have acquired through steeling in protracted struggles under the Party's leadership--this is a class consignment and the cause for the whole Party. The sound growth of new men in their millions is precisely an indication of the prosperity of our Party and is also a sure guarantee that there are successors to the revolutionary cause which we initiated and participate in. For this reason, revolutionaries of the older generation should concretely shoulder the duty of helping the new cadres grow up faster, enthusiastically "teach, help and lead" the new cadres, support them in working boldly, going through practice bravely and assuming responsibility courageously.

We should enthusiastically welcome the new men who have surpassed us. Whether the successors have high or low awareness of the line and high or low ideological level determines the future outlook of our cause. The Party's cause has to develop, the proletarian revolution has to progress, and our successors must gradually surpass us during the practice of struggle. If they lag behind us, our cause will retrograde; if they are at the same level with us, our cause also may come to a standstill. Showing concern for the interests of the situation as a whole and looking far into the future, we must welcome the new men and urge and help them to surpass us. A saying goes: "Green comes from blue, but it excels blue." This is precisely what the revolutionaries of the older generation are eagerly hoping for.

The spiritual level of the revolutionaries of the older generation should not remain as it is. They should also learn modestly and sincerely from the young people. The young people are the most willing to learn and the least conservative in their thinking, are sensitive to new things and have the dauntless revolutionary spirit. Revolutionaries of the older generation should learn from the merits and strong points of the younger generation. While joining the young people in learning from each other, they should advance together with the young people. Only by so doing can they forever preserve their revolutionary youth and render fresh meritorious service for the Party and the people in the course of continuing the revolution.

Lenin said: "In a sense, the task of really building a communist society has to be borne by the young people." With Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as their guide and the "builders" of the older generation as their example, the young people of our country definitely can shoulder with remarkable results the heavy task of building communism. In the long river of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the new replace the old, carry on the heritage and pave the way for future generations, with one generation excelling the other before it. See how magnificent and beautiful, how solid and firm this everlasting revolutionary cause of the proletariat is!

* * *

Waves in the Unending Yangtze Keep Rolling On

by

Shen Ming-kuan (沈明冠) of a certain unit under
the Shanghai Garrison Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 10, 1973)

In the unending Yangtze, one wave pushes forward the other before it and the water flows on seethingly, symbolizing the militant outlook of our great era. Nourished by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thousands and thousands of new blood-cells of the Party who have been baptized in the fights during the great proletarian cultural revolution are, like the waves of the Yangtze, embarking on the long march of carrying the revolution through to the end. This fully demonstrates that our Party prospers and grows up and there are successors to the Party's cause.

Involving heavy tasks and having a long way to go, the proletarian revolution is a great struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and a glorious historical mission assigned to the communists and their revolutionaries by the era. After the proletariat has captured political power, this struggle becomes still greater and requires still more arduous efforts. Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in the course of struggle. They have deep class feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao and are devoted to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. They bravely plunge into the life of fiery struggle, which tempers them and makes them more vigorous and stronger.

The fact that our Party prospers and grows up and there are successors to the Party's cause is a telling blow at the imperialist prophets who place the hope of a capitalist restoration on the third and the fourth generations of China and shatters their fond dream. Under the guiding light of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, people of the younger generation who have plunged themselves into the magnificent and beautiful revolutionary cause of the proletariat will hold high the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist banner, fight bravely and overcome all obstacles, like the angry waves of the Yangtze, turbulent and roaring, washing away all sludge, flowing on and on!

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Tientsin Building Workers Criticize Lin Piao's Crimes in Undermining Workers' Movement

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1973)

the latest issue of the journal the "red flag" carries an article by a writing group of workers of the tientsin building engineering bureau, repudiating the crimes of lin piao anti-party clique in undermining workers' movement and trade union work. the article entitled "strive to fulfil historical mission of working class", follows in part:

what should be the orientation for the workers' movement and trade union work? is it to organize and unite the masses of workers to carry out class struggle, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and grasp revolution to promote production or immerse the workers in production to the neglect of socialist revolution? this is a focal point in the struggle between marxism and revisionism in trade union work.

referring to trade union work, marx pointed out as early as more than a century ago, "they must now learn to act deliberately as organizing centres of the working class in the broad interest of its complete emancipation". lenin said, "the trade union movement cannot hold aloof from the fundamental tasks of the struggle for the emancipation of labour from capital." and chairman mao has tirelessly taught, "education should be conducted among comrades in the trade unions and among the masses of workers to enable them to understand that they should not see merely the immediate and partial interests of the working class while forgetting its broad, long-range interests".

but opportunists, old and new, whether bernstein and kautsky, or liu shao-chi and lin piao, did their utmost to oppose the working class in carrying out class struggle against the bourgeoisie, in an attempt to protect the interests of the bourgeoisie and capitalist system. lin piao and company alleged, "the working class is a class for production" and "for workers, to work well means politics". their criminal attempt was to reverse the correct orientation of the workers' movement and turn the trade unions into their tools for pushing the revisionist line and restoring capitalism.

since its birth, the working class has existed as the counter-part to the bourgeoisie. capitalists exploit the workers to make profits and become rich; workers, who have nothing at all, sell their labour power to the capitalists and become wage slaves. only by organizing and uniting its members and waging struggles against the capitalists can the working class

overthrow the capitalist system and achieve its own emancipation. therefore, the proletariat began to struggle against the bourgeoisie from its very birth.

the working class is the representative of the advanced productive forces. it is the product of big industry. it has nothing to lose in its revolutionary struggles but gains the whole world. the proletariat is the grave digger of the bourgeoisie because its economic status determines that it has a thoroughly revolutionary nature and the highest sense of organization and discipline. in the course of its struggles, the working class produced its own revolutionary theory, marxism, created its own revolutionary political party, and changed itself from a "class-in-itself" into a "class-for-itself". it has consciously undertaken the mission of eliminating the system of exploitation and classes and finally emancipate the whole of mankind, and therefore fights valiantly and indomitably for this goal.

the history of the growth of the working class is the history of its struggles against the bourgeoisie. how can the working class be said a "class for production"?

lin piao and company, in alleging this, wanted to make workers bury themselves in their productive work to the neglect of class struggle and proletarian revolution. we workers understand that there would be no emancipation of the working class and other labouring people without class struggle and revolution. we were all building workers in the old society, and toiled more than a dozen hours a day for the bosses. it cannot be said that we were not engaged in production then, but we lived in cold and hunger. we workers have now become the masters of china, and are leading a happy life today. it is not because we bury ourselves in production but because we have overthrown the reactionary rule of the landlords and capitalists through protracted revolutionary struggle, established the state power of the proletarian dictatorship, eliminated the system of exploitation and built socialist society under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao.

lenin pointed out: "the dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of class struggle but its continuation in new forms." over the past two decades since the founding of the people's republic of china in 1949, the proletariat and labouring people, under the leadership of the party and chairman mao, have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the bourgeoisie and smashed their ferocious attacks time and again. it is precisely due to these victories, particularly those gained in the proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work that we have smashed the headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and promoted socialist construction.

based on his summary of the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad and in the light of present class struggle, our great leader chairman mao put forward the great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and laid down the basic line of the party for the entire historical period of socialism.

trade unions are an outcome of class struggle and a tool in the hands of the proletariat to oppose the bourgeoisie. trade unions must accept the leadership of the party, and, with the basic line of the party as key, unite, educate and organize the masses of workers to grasp class struggle, persist in making revolution, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialism. otherwise, trade unions will not be revolutionary organizations and the workers' movement will be misled.

lin piao drivelled: "for workers, to do their work well means politics." this is a counter-revolutionary fallacy. marxism tells us that politics means a struggle between classes. to work is by no means politics. lin piao peddled this fallacy to hoodwink the workers. actually, he did not want us workers to work well for the sake of socialism, but attempted to make us bury ourselves in work to the neglect of proletarian politics and class struggle, so that the careerist and conspirator lin piao and company could subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in china at will. we must not be duped.

the workers should work hard to develop the socialist economy with greater, faster, better and more economical results. this is very important for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and supporting the world's people in their revolutionary struggles. but, the struggle for production cannot be isolated from class struggle in class society. if we bury ourselves in work to the neglect of political line and class struggle, production can never be run well. even if production were to increase rapidly for a time, it would be damaged by class enemies. if lin piao and company restored capitalism in china, the more we produced, the fatter the bourgeoisie would be. the great teacher lenin said: "without a proper political approach to the subject the given class cannot maintain its rule, and consequently cannot solve its own production problems."

trade unions must organize the workers to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, conduct education in ideology and political line, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism and make sustained efforts to raise the workers' consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. in a nutshell, we must turn trade union organizations into a school for the workers to study communism.

Hung-ch'i Article on Movement to Criticize Lin Piao and Rectify Style of Work in Livestock Breeding Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1973)

"carry forward the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and step up the development of livestock breeding areas" is the title of an article by paojihletai, secretary of the party committee of the wushenchao people's commune in the maowusu desert in china's inner mongolian autonomous region, which has made advances in livestock breeding and farm production despite severe droughts in recent years. the article is carried in the latest issue of the journal "red flag". excerpts follow:

"the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work is a great strategic plan of chairman mao and the party central committee, an event of over-all significance in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and a matter of prime importance for the whole party. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching, our commune party committee has put this movement above all other work and carried out education on class struggle and the two-line struggle in a deep-going way among the party members, cadres and members of the commune. they have studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, criticized revisionism and indignantly denounced the revisionist line of the lin piao anti-party clique and its counter-revolutionary crimes of betraying the party and the motherland. in the first half of this year, more than 200 repudiation meetings were held with 7,800 participants.

the commune party committee led the masses in grasping the ultra right essence of the lin piao clique's revisionist line and deepening their criticism politically and ideologically so as to make an exact distinction between the correct and the erroneous line. contrasting their experience in the old and new societies they know well that the lin piao anti-party clique represents imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries and all exploiting classes and is the sworn enemy of the people of all nationalities, because it attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and turn socialism into capitalism.

the wushenchao area in the old days was a paradise for feudal lords, aristocrats and herdowners but a hell for the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. it is chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the party's policies towards minority nationalities that have illuminated the wushenchao grassland and enabled it to advance steadily along the broad socialist road. thanks to the revolution and construction in the past two decades, wushenchao has become a thriving area. the lin piao anti-party clique slanderously alleged that "the national economy is stagnant"

and "peasants do not have enough to eat and wear". what a pack of lies exclamation if it succeeded in pushing its revisionist line, the feudal lords, aristocrats and herdowners would ride roughshod over us again.

in the light of the struggle between the two lines, we led the herdsmen in deepening the revolutionary mass criticism and seriously summing up experience concerning the orientation and the political line in building up the pastoral areas. this has convinced the cadres and commune members that livestock breeding without improving grassland and integrating animal husbandry with farming and forestry according to local conditions will slow down the tempo of building up the pastoral areas. on the other hand, the neglect of animal husbandry will adversely affect not only the economy in pastoral areas but the overall plan of the national economy.

therefore, we made good arrangements of agriculture and forestry according to the present conditions and the requirements of animal husbandry, concentrated our efforts on improving grassland and rearranged fodder bases. last year our commune added more than 2,000 hectares of grazing grounds, equal to 81.6 per cent of the total for the previous dozen years, and planted 47,000 trees, eight times more than in 1965. all this has strengthened our commune's livestock-breeding capacity and ability to resist natural calamities.

"the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." the deepening of the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work has further increased the enthusiasm of the poor and lower middle herdsmen and other commune members in building socialism. to raise livestock for the revolution and to make more contributions to the country have become their common aspiration and action. our commune has not had a saturating rain since 1971. in face of this serious drought, the commune cadres and members have followed the example of tachai, national pace setter in agriculture, and displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in overcoming the difficulties. "bigger drive to defeat a big drought" is their battle slogan.

there was continuous drought last spring. even lake chakancho dried up. but the poor and lower-middle herdsmen were not daunted. they battled against the drought with great heroism. even women joined in with their babies on their backs. apart from the effort to find substitute fodder, many of the herdsmen fed weak animals with the milk, grain and sugar they had saved. in payintaolaokai brigade, the survival rate of young animals reached 98 per cent. the miscarriage rate of mares in yikechaiteng production team, wushenchao brigade, fell to 2.2 per cent. six per cent more pasturage was added this year than in the same 1972 period. the acreage sown to grass was 240

hectares and fodder crops 140 hectares. fortytwo wells were sunk and 150 wells were repaired, thus ensuring plenty of water for the stock.

under the impetus of the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the mass movement to learn from tachai is going ahead with vigour. conditions for animal husbandry are constantly improving. animals and animal by-products sold to the state in the last four years equalled the amount for the eight years before the cultural revolution. both the total income of the commune and the average income of the commune members have increased significantly.

NATURAL GAS

Southwest China Province Taps Natural Gas Resources

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 16, 1973)

southwest china's szechwan province is undertaking large-scale development of natural gas resources. output in 1972 was three times that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began. it again rose by a big margin in the first half of this year.

dozens of gas fields have been opened up to make the province one of the natural gas producing centres in the country. more than 1,000 kilometres of pipelines now carry large amounts of gas to cities, factories and mining areas in the province.

many chemical works have been set up to make chemical fertilizer, carbon black, formaldehyde, dichloromethane and other chemical products out of natural gas.

historical data show that the chinese working people discovered natural gas in the szechwan basin 2,200 years ago. the first gas well was sunk some 1,800 years ago and gas was already put to wide use 600 years ago.

but the province's rich natural gas resources remained undeveloped under the reactionary kuomintang regime. a total footage of only several thousand metres was drilled in the 13 years before china's liberation in 1949.

workers of szechwan's petroleum departments began exploring and extracting natural gas in 1953. the industry gained big headway after chairman mao's inspection of the lungchang gas field in 1958, which was a tremendous encouragement for the workers.

during the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the workers, cadres and technicians made an earnest study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, and conducted severe criticism of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. this fired the workers' enthusiasm for extracting more natural gas to serve socialist construction.

a mass campaign to explore and extract natural gas swept the province in 1971. three months of efforts by geological prospectors provided detailed information for rational distribution of gas wells. where trucks and cranes were not yet available, the drilling workers carried the equipment to the work sites by sheer labour so that drilling might begin as early as possible. the no. 1820 team struck gas in all the eight deep wells they drilled through hard rock.

leading cadres at various levels joined the workers at well sites, helping solve problems on the spot and sum up and spread advanced experience.

remarkable results have been achieved in the past few years in tapping the potential of old gas fields and wells. new strata of gas were discovered beneath those already being worked.

through years of experience, the workers have evolved methods that ensure a high rate of success in drilling. high-yield gas wells were sunk in fields hitherto considered not worth developing.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Northwest China's Minority People Enjoy Good Medical Care

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Sept. 16, 1973)

hospitals, clinics, health centres and other medical services have been set up in every county, commune and most of the production brigades in the liupanshan region, northwest china, where the people of hui nationality live in compact community.

this is due to the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work.

situated in the southern part of the ningsia hui autonomous region, the mountain area includes five counties, 103 people's communes, with a population of about 1.02 million. before liberation, the labouring people lived like beasts of burden under reactionary rule and they had no access to whatever medical care there was. malaria, smallpox, plague and cholera were rampant.

considerable sums were appropriated by the party and the government after liberation for developing medical services in the area. health campaign and medical check-ups were carried out.

during the cultural revolution, chairman mao's directive "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" was implemented. health organizations at all levels in the area devoted most of their medical funds and a large amount of medical apparatus and medicines to the rural areas. in addition, they sent city doctors to communes and brigades in mountainous areas and organized mobile medical teams to tour out-of-the-way villages.

following the example of the famous canadian doctor norman bethune, an eight-member mobile medical team travelled long distances to treat patients and prevent diseases. over the past few months, it has treated 6,000 patients and performed more than 200 operations, including a successful removal of cataract that restored eyesight to a former poor peasant woman who had been blind for 20 years.

the training of barefoot doctors received special attention. the region's 1,620 barefoot doctors and 1,800 health workers among the peasants are playing an important role in treating and preventing diseases and imparting medical knowledge. all of them can cure some of the recurrent and common diseases by combining chinese and western medicine.

the regional health department has paid great attention to endemic, recurrent and common diseases. it has organized general check-ups and adopted various measures to control them.

people in chingyuan county suffered seriously from the endemic disease of goitre before liberation. but nobody cared about them at that time. shortly after liberation, the government set up a special centre to deal with the disease, which is now basically under control.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Nanking Banquet for Taiwan Compatriots Residing in Japan, USA and FRG

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 16, 1973)

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan, the u.s.a. and the federal republic of germany.

attending were peng chung, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; wang nai-ching, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; chung hsuan, a leading member of the kiangsu provincial physical culture and sports committee; and chinese compatriots from taiwan now residing in nanking chen yueh-hsia, tsai hai-chin and liu tsai-pin.

also present were relatives of coach tsai tung kuo and secretary huang pa hsiung of the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the u.s.a. and relatives of chinese table tennis player residing in japan huang te hsiung and table tennis player from taiwan province residing in the u.s.a. hsia chuan hua. they had made a special trip from other parts of the country to get together with their relatives.

comrade peng chung and huang wen chin, leader of the table tennis delegation of taiwan compatriots spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a very cordial and happy atmosphere.

comrade peng chung said: "nanking has undergone a great change since liberation. today we feel very happy to be able to get together in nanking with compatriots from taiwan

province residing in japan, the u.s.a. and the f.r.g. let us unite to make still greater contributions to liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland."

huang wen chin said: "while visiting various parts of the motherland, we saw the people acting in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line by going all out to build socialism and we were greatly encouraged by this. we will tell what we have seen in the motherland to the people in taiwan province and taiwan compatriots residing abroad. we will unite with them to strive for an early liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland."

the compatriots proposed many toasts to the success of the sacred cause of the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland.

after the banquet, peng chung, wang nai-ching, chung hsuan, together with the compatriots, saw a song and dance performance, "i love my taiwan island" being on the programme, presented by the city's children. the compatriots viewed the night scene at the nanking yangtze river bridge.

the compatriots arrived here from sian this afternoon. vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee chang tse gave a banquet in their honour on september 13.

Taiwan Compatriots Residing in Japan, USA and FRG Warmly Welcomed in Yenan, Sian and Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 17, 1973)

chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan, the u.s.a. and the federal republic of germany have visited yenan, sian and nanking in the past few days after participating in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking.

during their visit the taiwan compatriots have get together with their kinsmen on the mainland in a cordial, warm and happy atmosphere.

upon their arrival in these places, they were greeted by local people who beat drums and cymbals and set off fireworks. the people danced and sang to express their warm welcome.

between september 10 and 13, the compatriots toured fenghuang hill, yangchialing, date orchard and other places where chairman mao once lived and the meeting hall of the seventh national congress of the chinese communist party.

yang pu-hao, who won the title of labour hero, special class, in the great production campaign in 1942 in response to chairman mao's great call, received them most cordially. this 67-year-old man told his kinsmen: "when our family reunite on festivals, it makes us all the more miss our kinsmen in taiwan province. we always look forward to the day when we could reunite with them and enjoy the present happiness together." he then showed them the photo of chairman mao with him and told them in excitement: "it is chairman mao who led us in our liberation. his heart beats one with ours and he is the great liberator of the chinese people." the compatriots were very much touched by the old man's remarks. they said: "we often hear abroad that the workers and peasants of the motherland cherish infinite love for chairman mao. we sense this feeling here today. we feel that it is only under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party that the people in taiwan province can be happy and enjoy a bright future."

the compatriots visited the sian no. 83 middle school on september 15. they attended a geography class of first-year students on "the sacred territory of china -- taiwan province". in the class, the teacher and students expressed their deep concern for their taiwan compatriots and their hope for an early liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland. the compatriots were very much moved. upon departure, huang wen chin, leader of the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the p.r.c. residing in japan and the u.s.a. and tsao wei-ching, principal of the school, exchanged silk banners all inscribed with: "work hard for the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland exclamation"

while in nanking, the compatriots visited the city's motor vehicle plant and went round the city. the compatriots were all very glad. they said: "we saw with our own eyes the achievements of the people of the motherland in building the country under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. this is a great inspiration to us. we will tell this to the taiwan compatriots in the province or overseas. while in nanking, the compatriots went to sun yat-sen mausoleum and yu hua tai to pay their respects to dr. sun yat-sen and other revolutionary martyrs.

OBITUARIES

Memorial Meeting for Comrade Ho Chu-jo Held in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 16, 1973)

comrade ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission, died of illness in shenyang on september 12, 1973 at the age of 53.

a memorial meeting was held in shenyang today for comrade ho chu-jo.

wreaths were presented by the chinese foreign ministry, the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. general political department, the p.l.a. shenyang units, the departments concerned of liaoning province and shenyang municipality.

chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units, was present at the memorial meeting.

also attending were leading members of the foreign ministry, the p.l.a. general staff, the p.l.a. general political department, the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee, the c.p.c. shenyang municipal committee and the p.l.a. shenyang units and friends of late comrade ho chu-jo, as well as cadres and representatives of the staff of departments concerned.

the memorial meeting was presided over by tsou yen, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units. chiang yung-hui, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units, made a memorial speech.

he said: "comrade ho chu-jo joined the army in july, 1938, and the communist party of china in october of the same year. he served as platoon leader, company political instructor, battalion political instructor, regimental political commissar, divisional political commissar, deputy army political commissar and deputy director of the political department of the p.l.a. shenyang units.

"over the past dozens of years since he joined the revolution, comrade ho chu-jo, under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, studied hard marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, fought heroically on battlefields, worked with ingenuity and served the people wholeheartedly. he made contributions to the party and the revolutionary cause. while working in korea, he worked in close cooperation with the korean

people's army and fulfilled the glorious tasks given by higher leading bodies.

our party has found a loss in the death of comrade ho chu-jo, a loyal revolutionary fighter. in memorizing him, we must learn from him his loyalty to the party, his spirit of working for the people wholeheartedly and his patriotism and internationalism. we should convert our sorrows into strength and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and inspired by the spirit of the party's tenth national congress, unite to win still greatr victories exclamation.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1973)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the 13-member delegation of the council of the austrian china-research institute led by dr. hermann withalm, former vice-chancellor of austria.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned teng kang, hsieh li, chung han-chiu, chang chang, hu pen-yao, liu cheng and hu li-peng.

austrian ambassador to china franz helmut leitner and his wife and a. moebius, minister of the austrian embassy, were also present.

the delegation has come to china on a friendly visit as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the guests visited shanghai, hangchow, soochow, nanking, sian and loyang before they arrived here on september 14. the delegation presented to china valuable saplings from the alps. the saplings were planted in the hangchow botanical garden as a token of friendship.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Delegation of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Arrived in London

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 15, 1973)

an 11-member delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by wang yao-ting, chairman of the council, and deputy leader shih sheng arrived here by air tonight for a friendly visit to britain.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were p.m.s. corley, assistant secretary of the commercial relations and exports division of the department of trade and industry of britain; n.f. webb, secretary-general of the sino-british trade

council; and s.g. sloan, chairman of the british "48 group" for trade with china.

also present were chu chi-yuan, charge d'affaires a.i., and peng jun-min, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy here; and feng tien-shun, acting manager of the london branch of the bank of china.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Feted Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 15, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife, who are staying here, gave a luncheon september 15 in honour of chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung and his wife.

also present on the occasion was prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the cambodian head of state.

the luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cyprus Minister of Commerce and Industry and His Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1973)

michael kolokassides, minister of commerce and industry of the republic of cyprus, and his wife and his assistant arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and his wife yang yang and leading members of departments concerned, including hsi yeh-sheng and mao hung-yuan.

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo and Minister Michael Kolokassides Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and michael kolokassides, minister of commerce and industry of the republic of cyprus, held talks in a friendly atmosphere here today.

renos kyprianou, assistant to the cyprus minister and a director of the ministry of commerce and industry, was present on the occasion.

present on the chinese side were hsi yeh-sheng, a department director of the ministry of foreign trade, and wang yu-cheng, deputy general manager of the bank of china.

Pai Hsiang-kuo Gives Banquet in Honor of Cyprus Minister of Commerce and Industry and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of michael kolokassides, minister of commerce and industry of the republic of cyprus, and his wife.

renos kyprianou, assistant to the cyprus minister, was present.

present were chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying and leading members of departments concerned, including hsi yeh-sheng, tsao ke-chiang, wang yu-cheng and yang yang.

minister pai hsiang-kuo spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. he said: "cyprus is an ancient and beautiful country with abundant resources. the valiant and talented people of cyprus have a glorious tradition of opposing foreign colonial rule. in recent years, the government and people of cyprus, under the leadership of president makarios, persistently pursues a policy of non-alignment and have scored achievements in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and in the fields of building their country and developing their national economy."

minister pai hsiang-kuo said: "in history, both china and cyprus were subjected to imperialist aggression and oppression. there exists a profound friendship between

our two peoples. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of cyprus, the friendly relations between our two countries have made new progress on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. friendly contacts between the two countries have constantly increased." he said that minister kilokassides' visit "will surely strengthen the friendship between the two peoples and make positive contributions towards promoting the development of the friendly co-operation and trade relations between the two countries."

in his speech, minister kolokassides expressed thanks for the warm hospitality accorded to him, the first cyprus minister who has ever visited china. he said: "we firmly believe that friendship is cemented by trade and the friendly feelings between our two countries will grow deeper as time goes on with more trade between us." "historicaly," he said, "our two countries have a lot in common and especially the small country of cyprus looks forward to the valuable friendship of a great friend like the people's republic of china." he expressed the belief that the relations between our two countries will grow friendlier and friendlier as time goes on and visits of more friends from cyprus will follow."

CHINA AND FRANCE

President Pompidou Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 16, 1973)

georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, foreign minister michel jobert and his party accompanying the president wound up their visit here and left for shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by tan chi-lung, chairman, and tieh ying, lai ko-ko and hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairmen, of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee; wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

president pompidou and his party, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and chairman tan chi-lung, this morning made a boat excursion on the west lake and toured scenic spots, where they were warmly welcomed.

President Pompidou Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 16, 1973)

georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, and michel jobert, minister of foreign affairs, and other distinguished french guests who are accompanying the french president on his china visit, arrived here from hangchow by special plane this afternoon in the company of chinese premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei.

the distinguished french guests were accorded a warm welcome at the airport in a drizzle by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and hsu ching-hsien, chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, as well as several thousand people in shanghai.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and france prevailed in shanghai today. the national flags of china and france fluttered over the hungchiao airport. colourful bunting and welcome slogans hung over the thoroughfares leading from the airport to the guest house and trailed from tall buildings by the roadside. they were inscribed with: "warm welcome to distinguished french guests exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and france exclamation" "firm support to the european people in their struggle against hegemonism exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

when president pompidou and the french senior officials alighted from the plane, wang hung-wen and others stepped forward to warmly shake hands with the distinguished guests and expressed warm welcome to them. president pompidou and his party then went to meet the greeting crowds who cheered "welcome, welcome, warm welcome exclamation" around five several-metre high baskets of flowers, jubilant youngsters sang and danced, silk balls and colour fans in hand. president pompidou waved to the crowds again and again in acknowledgement.

as the distinguished guests drove into the city proper, tens of thousands of welcoming crowds lining the streets in rain warmly clapped and waved to them.

among those who accompanied the french president to shanghai were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h, and leading members of chinese departments concerned yu sang, wang tung, chu chuan-hsien, wang chen and chinese ambassador to france tseng tao.

on hand were also leading members of departments concerned of the municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai.

Vice Chairman Wang Hung-wen Gives Banquet in Honor of French President Pompidou

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 16, 1973)

wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome georges pompidou, president of the republic of france.

attending the banquet were michel jobert, french minister of foreign affairs, and other senior officials of the french government, the journalists, technical personnel and the crew of the special plane, who are accompanying the french president on his china visit.

premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei were present.

present were also ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee.

warm applause burst out when president pompidou entered the banquet hall in the company of chou en-lai and wang hung-wen.

wang hung-wen proposed a toast at the banquet. he said: the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung met president pompidou and the leaders of the two countries held talks during mr. president's visit in china. this has opened a new page on the annals of the relations between the two countries. we warmly congratulate president pompidou on his successful visit to china.

he spoke highly of the french people's valiant struggle against the invasion of fascism and for the liberation of the motherland and their untiring efforts to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of france.

the city of shanghai has increased its interchanges with france as the fine relations between the two countries have developed "since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between china and france in 1964," he recalled. "the opening of the sino-french civil airlines in 1966 has helped build a bridge of friendship between shanghai

and paris. the shanghai people often receive distinguished guests and friends from france in the past years."

he said: we are convinced that the friendly exchange between us and the interflows in economy, science and technology and culture will certainly further develop. he asked the president and other distinguished french guests to convey the warm regards of the people of shanghai to the french people upon their return to france.

in his speech, president pompidou said: "i have been so sensible to the magnificent welcome of shanghai and so touched by the manifestation of warm friendship accorded to me by its young and vigorous people. through me, it is a friendship meant to france."

he spoke highly of the creative power, daring and initiative of the shanghai people.

he said that this prosperous city in the last decades has developed an ever more powerful, diversified and modernized industry.

the french president expressed the most sincere wish for the future of the city. he wished the city joy and prosperity. he said that he was convinced the city would play an important role in strengthening in the most varied domains the ties that unite the people's republic of china and france.

he said: "we must consolidate and multiply these ties. we, the chinese and french, want to work to make this enterprise a brilliant success. this is what our two nations desire; for, the convergence of our aspirations is so evident."

"in responding to the invitation of the people's republic of china, i wished to make my personal contribution to this great common work. i have the pleasure to tell you, i have every reason to feel happy that my stay in china fully confirms my hope. and i leave for home now with so rich and so precious a fruit of friendship."

attending the banquet were also leading members of departments concerned yu sang, wang tung, chu chuan-hsien, wang chen, and chinese ambassador to france tseng tao, as well as leading members of departments concerned of the municipal revolutionary committee and the units of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in shanghai.

prior to the banquet, president pompidou and his party drove round the city and had a night view of shanghai.

French President Pompidou Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 17, 1973)

georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, left here for home by special plane at noon today after a successful visit to china. michel jobert, french foreign minister, and other distinguished french guests, who accompanied the french president on his china visit, left by the same plane.

they were accorded a warm send-off at the airport in a drizzle by chou en-lai, premier, wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, as well as several thousand people from various walks of life in shanghai.

at the hungchiao airport flying the national flags of china and france, president pompidou and his party bade farewell to the dancing and singing well-wishers, who shouted slogans wishing that the friendship between the people of china and france and the friendly relations between the two countries would grow steadily. president pompidou waved to the crowd again and again in acknowledgement.

bading farewell to chinese leaders, president pompidou thanked the chinese government and people for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him. he asked premier chou en-lai to convey his good wishes to chairman mao tsetung. premier chou en-lai thanked president pompidou for his china visit and wished him bon voyage.

also present at the airport were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, leading members of departments concerned yu sang, wang tung, chu chuan-hsien and wang chen, and tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france, and etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china; and

ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, hsu ching-hsien, chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, as well as leading members of departments concerned in shanghai.

this morning president pompidou and other distinguished french guests, accompanied by chou en-lai, wang hung-wen and others, mounted the shanghai mansion and had a bird's-eye view of the city.

French President Pompidou Cables Message to Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1973)

georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, cabled to chairman mao tsetung on board his special plane when he was leaving china today. the message follows:

peking,

mr. chairman,

upon my departure from china, i wish to restate that i am much touched by the warm welcome kindly accorded to me by you and the government of the people's republic of china. i have been able to appreciate the beauty of your country, of which i still retain a precious memory, and to see that the ancient ties of friendship that unites china and france are full of vitality.

i am particularly glad to have met you and dwelled with you on all major problems that the present world is confronted with. our frank and cordial talks will, i am convinced, contribute to developing in all fields the relations between our two countries for each other's interest and the interest of peace.

mr. chairman, please accept the assurances of my high consideration.

georges pompidou

French President Pompidou Cables Message to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1973)

georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, cabled to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai of the people's republic of china on board his special plane when he was leaving china today. the message follows.

peking

upon my departure from china, i wish to express again to your excellencies my hearty thanks for so cordial a welcome accorded to me and mr. minister of foreign affairs during our recent visit in the people's republic of china. i keep this as the best memory. while i

was given a chance to see your beautiful country, i had frank conversations of interest with you, which, i am convinced, will be very useful to the development of the traditional friendly ties between china and france.

i am particularly happy about the profound and friendly talks that i had with the premier all along my tour, from my arrival in peking till my departure from shanghai.

please accept the assurances of my high consideration.

georges pompidou

Sino-French Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1973)

the text of the sino-french communique follows:

sino-french communique

at the invitation of mr. tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council, president of the republic of france georges pompidou paid an official visit to the people's republic of china from september 11 to 17, 1973. president pompidou was accompanied by minister of foreign affairs michel jobert and other personalities.

the president of the republic of france and the personalities who accompanied him visited peking, tatung, hangchow and shanghai; they thus made contacts with the chinese people and obtained first-hand knowledge of the economic, social and cultural development of china. wherever they went, they received a warm welcome and friendly hospitality from the chinese government and people.

chairman mao tsetung met the president of the republic of france. the two leaders had a long friendly conversation.

the president of the republic of france held talks with the premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. they exchanged views in a friendly and deep-going way on principal international problems and sino-french relations.

taking part in the talks were:

-- on the french side: mr. michel jobert, minister of foreign affairs, mr. jean de lipkowski, secretary of state

for foreign affairs, mr. edouard balladur, secretary-general of the presidency of the republic, mr. geoffroy de courcel, ambassador of france, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs, mr. etienne manac'h, ambassador of france to the people's republic of china, mr. jean-bernard raimond, technical adviser to the secretariat-general of the presidency of the republic, and mr. henri froment-meurice, director for asian and oceanic affairs in the ministry of foreign affairs;

-- on the chinese side: mr. chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, mr. chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, miss wang hai-jung, assistant minister of foreign affairs, mr. tseng tao, ambassador of the people's republic of china to france, and mr. wang tung, director of the west european department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

this visit was the first official visit of a french head of state to china. as such, it marks a new and important stage in the relations between the two countries.

the premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and the president of the republic of france note with satisfaction that the relations established in 1964 on the initiative of chairman mao tsetung and general de gaulle have undergone a continuous favourable development. they affirm their conviction that this development is in the mutual interest of the two countries and that it constitutes a positive contribution to the cause of peace and the improvement of international relations.

the talks have confirmed that the governments of the two countries are moved by a common desire to reinforce the friendship between the two peoples and develop the relations between the two countries. although the people's republic of china and france have different social systems, their relations are based on a good foundation, notably because of their common adherence to the following principles: equality of all countries, big or small and irrespective of their social systems, and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. the affairs of a country and its people should be settled by themselves free from foreign interference and in conformity with the principle of the independence of nations. for the improvement of the international situation, the two sides declare themselves against all hegemony.

reviewing principal international questions, the two sides note that they are in extensive accord on a number of problems.

the two sides examined the situation in asia, especially in indochina. they express their satisfaction at the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam

signed in paris on january 27, 1973 and also at the agreement on restoring peace and realizing national concord in laos of february 21, 1973 and the protocol to this agreement signed on september 14, 1973. they hold that all the provisions of the agreements should be implemented scrupulously. they are of the opinion that the cambodian question should be settled by the cambodian people themselves free from foreign interference. the chinese side reaffirms that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, is the sole legal government of cambodia. china firmly supports the five-point declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk. the two sides express their support for the joint statement of north and south korea issued on july 4, 1972.

the two sides examined the situation in europe. china supports the efforts made by the european peoples to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and security of their respective countries and, on this basis, to unite themselves for the preservation of their common security. with loyalty to her alliances, france pursues a policy aimed at detente, understanding and cooperation among all the peoples of the continent as well as the building of a true european union among the nine member countries of the e.e.c.

the two sides proceeded in addition to an extensive exchange of views on various problems relating to the third world, disarmament and international trade, and considered that such an exchange of views was in their mutual interest.

the various aspects of economic relations between the two countries were also examined. the two sides are gratified with the progress achieved in the field of economic exchanges and industrial and technical contacts, thanks particularly to a number of visits paid by delegations and to exhibitions and technical displays organized in the two countries. they are equally gratified with the favourable prospects which have appeared in this regard. they have also agreed to study further the practical possibilities of developing economic relations and the problem of increasing the exchanges in the field of technology as well as in that of industry, especially in the developed sectors of petro-chemistry, aeronautics and mechanical and electrical industries.

the two sides have further decided to conclude a maritime agreement and to strengthen their cooperation in the field of air transport.

the two sides express satisfaction with the progress of contacts between their two countries in the fields of culture, language teaching, science, public health and sports and are gratified with the favourable prospects promising a new development of these contacts.

the leaders of the two countries have agreed to remain in personal contact.

the two sides state with satisfaction that the official visit of the president of the republic of france to the people's republic of china has contributed happily to the strengthening of the ties between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

peking, september 14, 1973

CHINA AND IRAN

Peking Press Circles Fetes Editor of "Ettela'at" of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1973)

peking press circles gave a dinner here this evening in honour of abbas massoudi, editor of the "ettela'at" of iran.

attending were leading members of peking press circles and the information department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs wang yi, chang cheng-teh, li che-fu, yen hung-liang, shih hai-yun, liu ching-fang and tai feng.

wang yi and abbas massoudi spoke at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and journalists of china and iran would grow constantly.

also present were abbas aram, the iranian ambassador to china, and officials of the iranian embassy in peking.

abbas massoudi arrived here by air yesterday evening for a visit to china at the invitation of chinese press circles. haj mohammadi mahmood, photographer of the "ettela'at", has come to china with abbas massoudi.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1973)

mawloud k. abid, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iraq to china, left his post for home by air today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Hyogo Prefecture "Young People's Floating University" Leaves Tientsin for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 16, 1973)

"the floating university" of young people of hyogo prefecture, japan, left here for shanghai early this morning after concluding its friendly visit to this north china port city.

seeing the young japanese friends off at the new port were chao wu-cheng, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the city's women's, trade union and youth organizations as well as young people of all walks of life in this city.

the japanese friends fostered profound friendship with the tientsin youth during their stay here. they were accorded a warm send-off at the brightly lit dock amid a joyful din of drums and cymbals. the young people of the two countries warmly shook hands. after boarding the ship, the japanese friends threw down numerous colourful paper ribbons and the well-wishers, cheering loudly, held the other end.

the japanese friends said good-bye in chinese which they had just learned while young chinese people at the dock waved bouquets and shouted: "friends, please come again exclamation"

tokitada sakai, president of the floating university and governor of hyogo prefecture, gave a warm speech at the dock before departure. he said: we are filled with emotion when we say good-bye to the people and youth of tientsin. we will never forget the sincere friendship the people of tientsin have shown us. we assure you that we will continue to strengthen the friendship between the people of our two countries.

chao wu-cheng said: the young people of hyogo prefecture have successfully concluded their visit to tientsin. they have brought here the japanese people's profound friendship for the chinese people. this visit will positively promote the friendly contacts between the people of the two countries.

Japanese Friends Hideji Kawasaki and Tsuchio Goto Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 16, 1973)

hideji kawasaki, former diet member and honorary leader of the "mie young people's floating university" of japan, tsuchio goto, vice-governor of mie prefecture and director-general of the university, and four others left here via kwangchow for home by air today.

among those seeing them off at the airport were chou li-chin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and tan shao-fa and lin teh-ming, leading members of the departments concerned.

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Calls on Old Friends in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 15, 1973)

the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation today and yesterday called on old friends engaged in the work for japan-china friendship and economic exchanges, and attended a banquet given in its honour by the japan association for the promotion of international trade.

yesterday afternoon, liu hsi-wen, leader and wu shu-tung deputy leader, and some members of the delegation called on mr. yoshimi furui and mr. seiichi tagawa who have made contributions to china-japan friendship over many years.

hosts and guests had cordial conversations and pledged to continue devoting their efforts to the friendship and economic and trade development between the two countries.

leader liu hsi-wen, deputy leaders wang wen-lin and wu shu-tung and some members of the delegation today visited the family of the late mr. tanzan ishibashi.

tanichi ishibashi, the eldest son of the late mr. tanzan ishibashi, and his wife warmly received the chinese guests. liu hsi-wen laid a wreath before the memorial tablet of mr. tanzan ishibashi. they said to his son, "mr. tanzan ishibashi has passed away but we shall never forget his contribution to japan-china friendship." then liu hsi-wen and others called on the widow of tatsunosuke takasaki and laid a wreath before the memorial tablet of the latter. 79-year-old mrs. takasaki and her eldest son had a cordial conversation with the chinese guests. liu hsi-wen praised the precious contribution mr. tatsunosuke takasaki had made to japan-china friendship, the normalization of japan-china relations and the development of trade between the two countries. hosts and guests pledged to continue their efforts to strengthen china-japan friendship from generation to generation and to develop trade between the two countries.

in the afternoon of the same day, liu hsi-wen and some members of the delegation visited the home of the late shozo murata and laid a wreath before his memorial tablet. the eldest son of the late shozo murata and his family thanked the chinese guests for their friendly visit. liu hsi-wen and others also paid a visit to the family of the late kumaichi yamamoto and laid a wreath before his memorial tablet. the chinese guests extended cordial consolation to mrs. yamamoto.

on the same day liu hsi-wen and others also called on mr. tsunejiro hiratsuka, former president of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, who was confined to his house by illness. liu hsi-wen presented mr. hiratsuka a bouquet and wished him early recovery. mr. hiratsuka firmly shook hands with every chinese guest and nodded acknowledgement to them. 85-year-old mrs. hiratsuka cordially treated the chinese guests to refreshments.

the sub-council of the japan association for the promotion of international trade gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the chinese delegation. aiichiro fujiyama, president of the association, and representatives from over 200 companies were present.

shogoro takahashi made a welcome speech on behalf of the friendly companies. he said, "since the normalization of japan-china relations, contacts between the two countries have become more frequent and the volume of trade has also grown. let us jointly make further efforts to ensure that japan-china friendship will last from generation to generation and to develop trade between our two countries."

liu hsi-wen said at the banquet, "friends from the friendly japanese companies, together with the japanese people, have over long years made unremitting efforts to strengthen friendship between our two peoples, develop trade relations, and promote the normalization of relations between our two countries. their efforts have blossomed

into fruits." he said, "we will, in the light of the principles and spirit of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments, advance jointly with the japanese friends and make the friendship and trade relations between our two peoples blossom more beautifully and bear better fruits."

new and old friends chatted cordially at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

Last Match between Chinese and Japanese Badminton Teams in Yokohama

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 16, 1973)

the last match between the visiting chinese badminton delegation and japanese men's and women's teams was held at the yokohama cultural gymnasium this afternoon, and was watched by over 3,500 enthusiastic spectators.

yokohama mayor ichio asukada, leaders of badminton associations of kanagawa prefecture and yokohama city and counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan hsiao hsiang-chien watched the match.

hirotoshi honda, chairman of the japanese badminton association, and sun lan, leader of the chinese badminton delegation, delivered speeches before the match. they both expressed the hope that through the friendly matches, the players of both countries will learn from each other and improve their skill together, and the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples and badminton players will be further promoted.

the chinese teams won today's match six to one.

yokohama mayor ichio asukada gave a cock-tail party this evening in honour of the chinese badminton delegation.

last evening the chinese delegation gave a cock-tail party in tokyo to thank the japanese friends of various circles for their cordial hospitality.

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Visits Osaka

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 16, 1973)

the visiting chinese economic and trade friendship delegation led by liu hsi-wen arrived in osaka from tokyo this afternoon for a friendly visit to the kansai area. deputy leader of the delegation tsui chun and some members of the delegation also arrived in osaka this afternoon after a friendly visit to niigata.

when liu hsi-wen and the other chinese guests accompanied by kaheita okazaki and ichizo kimura alighted from the train, they were warmly welcomed by yosomatsu matsubara, yusho otsuka and other friends and persons from economic circles in the kansai area.

before their departure for osaka, liu hsi-wen and other members of the chinese delegation called at the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) in tokyo and were warmly received by hisao kuroda, chairman, seimin miyazaki, director general, and other leading members of the association. liu hsi-wen conveyed to kuroda regards from liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association.

deputy leader of the delegation tsui chun arrived in niigata on september 15. they were honoured at a luncheon jointly given by industrial, commercial and agricultural circles of niigata prefecture. in the evening, they called on mayor of the city and attended a cocktail party given by the local welcoming committee. they visited factories and villages in niigata prefecture on september 15 and 16 and were warmly welcomed by local workers and peasants.

Chinese Badminton Delegation Ends Friendly Visit to Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 17, 1973)

the chinese badminton delegation left here by air for malaysia this morning at the conclusion of its friendly visit to japan.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were hirotoshi honda, chairman of the japan badminton association, kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and other japanese friends of all circles.

Story About Friendship between Chinese and Japanese Workers

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 17, 1973)

a young japanese docker has recently written a letter to the shanghai branch of the china ocean shipping company thanking them for returning a watch he had lost when working on the chinese freighter "red flag". this is a good instance illustrating the friendship between chinese and japanese workers.

in his letter the young docker, hakuji fujii, who works at the japanese port of chiba, said: "while i was working on the chinese freighter 'red flag', i lost my watch owing to my carelessness. at the time, the chinese sailors helped me to try and find it, but in vain. however, the captain and sailors of the freighter and the chinese dockers later made a more thorough search and found the watch and sent it on to me. i hereby wish to express my deep gratitude to you."

the incident took place on may 30, 1973, when the "red flag" was being loaded with chemical fertilizer at the japanese port of chiba. chi yao-ken, a chinese sailor, saw a young japanese looking for something on the freighter.

when chi yao-ken learnt that the japanese was looking for a watch he had lost, he told the chief mate and they both joined in the search, but failed to find it before the freighter sailed.

when the freighter arrived in shanghai on june 6, the chief mate told the dockers' brigade about the loss. the dockers held a meeting and decided that so long as the watch was indeed in the hold, they would find it, come what may.

it was really a very difficult assignment for the hold was loaded with over 9,000 tons of chemical fertilizer. the dockers talked the matter over and decided to unload the loose sacks first. by feeling about for the watch in these sacks, one by one, they finally found the watch.

the freighter went to japan again in july, and the sailors took the watch with them. when the ship arrived in the port of osaka on july 24, the captain called on the organizations concerned and asked for help in locating the young japanese who had lost the watch.

the osaka branch and the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the headquarters of japan-china trade promotion association in kansa, the osaka association of chinese residents and some friendly trading companies all lent a hand with enthusiasm.

the young japanese was finally located and the watch was returned to him. the young japanese docker was visibly moved by the fine spirit shown by the chinese dockers.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Indepenedence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1973)

eugenio anguiano, the mexican ambassador to china, gave a reception here this evening to mark the 163rd anniversary of the independence of mexico.

among the guests were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chang wen-pi, minister of water conservancy and power; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of other departments concerned, including chien san-chiang, chao cheng-hung, ting hsueh-sung, wang shou-jen and hsiung hsiang-hui.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

First New Zealand Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1973)

william bryce harland, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of new zealand to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Professor Jacoby Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1973)

professor erich h. jacoby of the swedish institute of economic research and his wife concluded their friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

they were seen off at the railway station by ma ling, deputy secretary-general of the chinese agronomical society.

professor and mrs. jacoby arrived in china on august 13, at the invitation of the chinese agronomical society. they visited tachai in shansi, and toured people's communes, factories and agricultural research institutes in linhsien county, shanghai, kwangchow and taiyuan as well as places of historical interest.

while in peking, they met and were feted by yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and chin shan-pao, vice-president of the chinese agronomical society.

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Sends Message of Condolence on Death of King of Sweden

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1973)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, today sent a message of condolence to the new king of sweden carl gustaf on the death of king gustaf vi adolf of sweden. the message reads:

his majesty king carl gustaf of sweden,

stockholm

learning of the unfortunate passing away of his majesty gustaf vi adolf, king of sweden, i wish to express to you my deep condolences.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's
republic of china

september 17, 1973

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1973)

patrick menya, managing director of the state trading corporation, and six other members of the ugandan trade delegation he is leading, left here by air today to tour shanghai and other cities before returning home.

they were seen off at the airport by wang ming-hsiu, a departmental director under the ministry of foreign trade.

diplomatic officials of the ugandan embassy here were also on hand.

while in peking, the ugandan delegation held talks with china national import and export corporations on exchange of trade and signed some contracts. the delegation also visited scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Dakar, Sept. 15, 1973)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, now on an official visit to senegal, received on the evening of september 15 in the republican palace tai pei-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in senegal. and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Yemeni Union General Secretary Greets Chairman Mao on Re-Election as Chairman of CPC Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1973)

abdulla al asnag, general secretary of the yemeni union, sent a telegram on september 8 to chairman mao tsetung congratulating him on his re-election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads as follows:

chairman mao tsetung
peking

learnt with happiness the unanimous vote to elect you as chairman of the central committee. wish you, dear friend, success, long life and more achievement for your people and world peace.

abdulla al asnag,
general secretary of the
yemeni union

september 8, 1973 sanaa

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Slander Cannot Obscure the Splendor of the Facts

- outline of the speeches made by some cadres, workers and commune members in Lin hsien, Honan Province, to criticize the Lin Piao anti-Party clique which smeared the excellent situation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 13, 1973)

On the joyous days when the whole country warmly hailed the triumphant conclusion of the 10th National Congress of the Party, the election of the new Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its head, and the great victory achieved by our Party in smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, the CCP committee of Lin hsien, Honan Province, called a meeting participated in by cadres, workers and commune members to criticize the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. Comrades attending the meeting conscientiously studied the press communique issued by the 10th National Congress of the Party and the reports made by Comrades Chou En-lai and Wang Hung-wen to this Congress and warmly eulogized the great leader Chairman Mao's wise leadership, the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party, the incomparable superiority of the socialist system and the great achievements made in socialist construction. Citing with great proletarian indignation a host of facts which they had experienced personally, they uncovered and criticized the towering crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in viciously attacking the socialist system and smearing and distorting the excellent situation of the revolution and production.

Kao T'ien-pao, deputy secretary of the Party branch of Sungchiachuang brigade, Ch'engkuan commune: Cherishing implacable hatred against the Party and the socialist system, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique audaciously smeared and distorted the revolutionary situation, spread counter-revolutionary fallacies such as "the national economy comes to a standstill" and "the peasants lack food

and clothing," and negated the brilliant achievements made on various fronts of socialist construction. This fully betrayed their hideous counter-revolutionary features.

Melon of a certain kind grows on the vine of that particular kind; people of a certain class speak the language of that particular class. All reactionaries distort and smear the revolutionary situation--this is entirely determined by their reactionary nature. Those of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique are the agents of the landlord and bourgeois classes. They sit on the same bench with the landlords and rich peasants and are the deadly enemy to us poor and lower-middle peasants. They mortally hate the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The better the situation is and the more the revolutionary cause has developed, the harder it will be for them to realize their conspiracy. In order to restore capitalism, they hide themselves in the dark corners, or start a rumor out of nothing, or attack one point without mentioning the rest of the situation, and describe the excellent situation as in a mess.

After liberation, following Chairman Mao's teachings, we the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of Sungchiachuang perseveringly relied on our own efforts and fought against hardships to change the natural outlook. Eventually, the poverty-stricken and backward mountainous area became an ever-prospering socialist new countryside. In the whole brigade, grain output attained the level laid down in the "Program" in 1964 and "crossed the Yellow River" in 1971, and agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and various side-occupations flourished. In the past, our brigade had to buy one to two hundred thousand catties of grain from the state every year. Now, we deliver and sell more than 200,000 catties of grain to the state every year, and the collective also has 700,000 catties of grain in reserve. The poor and lower-middle peasants are invariably filled with joy at seeing this enormous change.

But, Lin Piao and his associates mortally hated this. They vigorously chopped down the red banner in Lin hsiem. For a time, evil winds blew in every direction, capitalism spread unchecked and the collective economy was undermined. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants firmly stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and resolutely struggled against the revisionist line. After many struggles, they eventually foiled the attack by the capitalist force, overcame the interference by the revisionist line and carried forward the excellent situation of the revolution and production.

Fang Yin-fu, secretary of the Party branch of Peihsiaochuang brigade, Hochien commune: Should the class enemies dare to come out to make trouble and practice sabotage, we certainly must unite together to defeat them. In this way, we shall propel the progress of history and develop the excellent situation of revolution and production. Today, we have defeated the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, liquidated their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, smashed their conspiracy to restore capitalism, defended the socialist system and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a happy occasion and a great victory of decisive significance in the political life of our country. This

is the mainstream of the current situation of class struggle and two-line struggle and the major indication of the excellent situation in our country.

Ch'in Sung-shan, secretary of the Party committee of Tungkang commune: The Lin Piao anti-Party clique fabricated facts and started rumor to viciously attack the socialist system. This fully betrayed their evil ambition to restore capitalism.

Before liberation, the mountains were desolate, the land was barren, water was scarce and the people were poor in our commune. It was a poverty-stricken place where "people lived in the barren valleys and had to climb up the mountain when going to other localities, drought occurred in nine out of ten years, and natural disasters were frequent every year." After liberation, especially after the year 1958, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of our commune--led by the Party--fully displayed the superiority of "being larger in size and having a higher degree of public ownership" of the people's communes, fought arduously against hardships, relied on own efforts, and vigorously built farmland water conservation projects.

After joining the people of the whole hsien to complete the construction of the trunk canal called the Red Flag Canal, we--starting from 1965--drilled the 8-li long Shukuang Tunnel, built the Shukuang Pumping Station, put up the Shukuang Aqueduct measuring 550 meters long and standing 16 meters high, dug irrigational ditches totalling 549 li long, and built 23 powered irrigation stations and 21 reservoirs, thereby enabling the more than 19,700 mow of land in the whole commune to give normal yields despite drought and waterlogging. Last year, grain output increased to 471 catties per mow as against 100 catties or so per mow before liberation. In the summer of this year, despite the severe drought due to the preceding snow-free winter and rainless spring, because the Red Flag Canal was brought into full play, a good harvest of 227 catties of wheat per mow was reaped, surpassing the highest level of the past.

This iron-clad fact was a forceful criticism to the smearing of the excellent situation by Lin Piao and his associates. Lin Piao's associates smeared this canal, saying, "This small Red Flag Canal is not so great." In our opinion, the Red Flag Canal is a canal of happiness! Precisely because of the incomparably superior socialist system we have the Red Flag Canal; precisely because of the Red Flag Canal, we have been able to change the outlook of Tungkang commune which was frequented by drought in nine out of ten years.

Wang Jih-sheng, secretary of the Party branch of Houp'o brigade, Linch'i commune: The road covered by our brigade completely testifies to the truth that "only socialism can save China." In the old society, we poor and lower-middle peasants of Houp'o led a miserable life and were beset with hardships. After liberation, as a result of the agrarian reform, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants were allotted land, houses and furniture and became masters of the country. But, due to the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, not long after that, polarization occurred in Houp'o and exploitation and poverty were again threatening the poor and lower-middle peasants. In 1952, twenty-seven families met difficulties in everyday life and so had to borrow money from other people and sell the land

which had just been allotted to them. Later, answering Chairman Mao's great call, we poor and lower-middle peasants got organized, took the course leading from individual peasant household to mutual-aid groups, cooperatives and people's communes and established and developed the collective economy, thereby basically eliminating polarization.

In Houp'o of the present, irrigation ditches spread in all directions, terraced fields lie one above the other, machines rumble inside and outside the village, agricultural production gives bumper harvests one year after another, and all-round development is also registered in forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations. Grain output was 380 catties per mow in 1965 but increased to 690 catties by 1972. In the past five years, our brigade has delivered and sold 1,880,000 catties of grain to the state, set aside 740,000 catties of grain as collective reserve and built up a public accumulation amounting to 4,700,000 yuan. As a result of the development of the collective economy, the commune members' living standard rises continuously. The commune members have built more than 500 new houses, every family has surplus grain, and 50 percent of the peasant households have deposits with the bank. The once poverty-stricken Houp'o has become a new countryside today. Really, "the landscape here is beyond compare!"

Wang Shih-ts'un, a model laborer, special grade, in the building of the Red Flag Canal and a poor-peasant commune member of Luchai brigade, Tung-kang commune: "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." How is the excellent situation achieved? It is achieved through the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Take the building of the Red Flag Canal for instance! After starting the project in 1960, we first came across the interference and sabotage by the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and company. They went all out to peddle the revisionist trash that "agriculture must give way sufficiently" and "industry must give way sufficiently," and the building the Red Flag Canal was forced to "suspend work" or "dismount" many times. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Yang Kuei, leading comrade of the hsien committee, led the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole hsien to display the revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide, fight resolutely against the wrong line of Liu Shao-ch'i and company, and overcome difficulties, thereby guaranteeing the normal progress of construction work.

After ten years' hard struggle, the Red Flag Canal was completed, conducting water from Changho River into Lin hsien, forming a water conservation network which was capable of storing water, irrigating the land and draining the fields. Irrigated area expanded to 600,000 mow as against 12,000 mow before liberation. This gave a great impetus to the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations. In the whole hsien, per-mow grain output attained the target laid down in the "Program" in 1964 and "crossed the Yellow River" every year since 1971.

"The tree wants to be still but the wind refuses to subside." The struggle between the two lines around the Red Flag Canal did not end there yet. During the period from 1970 to 1972, Lin Piao and his company jumped out many

times, took the counter-revolutionary stand and smeared the building of the Red Flag Canal as "fraud" and "guilty."

The turbulent winds and rains could not upset our steps, nor could the thick clouds and mist blind our eyes! Armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary masses firmly stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, resolutely struggled against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, resisted its counter-revolutionary revisionist line and criticized its counter-revolutionary crimes. The broad masses further applied their revolutionary spirit which had been aroused in class struggle and two-line struggle into the fight for "rearranging the rivers and mountains of Lin hsien," and won victories one after another in their struggle.

Reviewing the history of the struggle between the two lines, we deeply understood that: If we firmly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we can create, consolidate and develop the excellent situation of the revolution; once we run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and allow the conspiracy of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique to come true, we shall lose the excellent situation, and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants will lead a miserable life again and suffer hardships a second time.

Niu Yü-chu, a deputy secretary of the Party committee and a worker of Tachung Colliery: "The future is bright, the road is tortuous." Although there may be twists and turns in our road of progress, yet our future is always bright and full of hope. In the past, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the revolution and production were in an excellent situation and our colliery overfulfilled its tasks of coal extraction every year. But, for some time, due to the practice of sabotage by Lin Piao and company, the output of crude coal dropped. The broad masses of revolutionary workers and staff members were indignant at this. With Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon, they roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and its crimes of chopping down the red banner of Lin hsien. As a result, an excellent situation of surging prosperity appeared again very quickly in our colliery. In the first half of this year, our colliery fulfilled the plan of coal extraction 23 days ahead of schedule.

Facts show very clearly that it was the Lin Piao anti-Party clique which frenziedly attempted to undermine the excellent revolutionary situation and it was also precisely because the broad revolutionary masses, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, smashed the revisionist line of Lin Piao and company that an excellent situation could be created today. As long as we strenuously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, firmly keep in mind the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, always keep our heads clear and perseveringly adhere to the firm and correct political orientation, we can weather all storms even if they are still more turbulent, and we can march forward from one victory to another!
(Rearranged by the Correspondence Group of the CCP Lin Hsien Committee)

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The Excellent Situation Must Not Be Smeared

by

the Revolutionary Mass Criticism Group under the Commercial Bureau of Kaochou hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 13, 1973)

Gnashing their teeth, Lin Piao and company abused the socialist system and audaciously smeared the excellent situation. They talked nonsense saying that our country's "national economy came to a standstill" and the people's "living standard dropped" and they "lacked food and clothing." This was like a mad dog barking at the sun. It would bring no harm to the brightness of the sun.

In the past two decades and more after the founding of the country, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, enormous developments have been made on all fronts of socialist construction in our country. Our country's national economy cannot possibly have come to a "standstill" but has made a leap forward. Take the facts of the commercial development in our hsien for example. They will suffice to refute the shameless slander made by Lin Piao and company.

Socialist commerce is an important component of our country's national economy. The ever-growing prosperity of the market directly reflects the fast development of industrial and agricultural production and the continuous raising of the people's living standard. In the early post-liberation period, the market in Kaochou remained in a desolate situation as a result of the rule by the Kuomintang reactionaries, and the purchasing power in society was very weak. At that time, the commercial organs of our hsien comprised only of a trading company and a few shops, employing some 200 staff members and workers. In 1952, the amount of purchase of commodities purchased amounted only to 430,000 yuan and the sales 1,600,000 yuan. Now, the commercial organs of the whole hsien have expanded to eight specialized companies, 27 basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives and 476 basic-level trading points, and the staff member and workers have increased to more than 3,900. Last year, the commodities purchased amounted to 39,900,000 yuan and the sales 6,550,000 yuan. The market is brisk, the volumes of purchase and sales are tremendous, and the social purchasing power has increased by a marked extent.

The broad masses of commercial workers in our hsien, by implementing the policy of "develop economy and insure supply" and bringing the commercial departments to play the role of the bridge, have given impetus to the deep-going development of the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," and developed the excellent situation. Last year, the commercial departments in our hsien supplied more than 980,000 piculs of chemical fertilizers of various kinds, more than 1,270,000 kilograms of insecticide and more than 1,000,000 farm tools. By supplying agriculture with large quantities of chemical fertilizer and insecticide and large numbers of agricultural machines through these commercial departments, the state has given impetus to the development of agricultural production. Last year, total

grain output amounted to 617 million catties, being more than double that in 1952. Diversified undertakings also registered all-round development. The output of tobacco, hemp, tea, silk, fruit and medicinal herbs also surpassed the record level of the past.

Industry in our hsien has also registered fast development. In the early post-liberation period, there were in the whole hsien only one motor road, a few charcoal-burning motor vehicles, and a few privately-run factories. Now, there are in the whole hsien 25 state-run factories and mines employing mechanized or semi-mechanized production process, 83 handicraft factories and cooperatives, and 5,871 factories (workshops) run by communes or brigades. They turn out such products as diesel engines, power generators, chemical fertilizer, cement, crude coal, lamp bulbs, and electron tubes. Motor highways radiate in all directions in the whole hsien and extend to all neighboring localities.

Production is the base. Without production, there cannot be circulation. The development of industrial and agricultural production invariably brings about the expansion of circulation of commodities and ever-growing prosperity to the market. Last year, the commercial departments of our hsien purchased more than 130 varieties of farm and subsidiary products, as against about a dozen varieties in 1952, and the amount of purchase also increased by close to 80-fold as against that in 1952. More than 100 varieties of local industrial products were purchased, totalling more than 7,000,000 yuan. Could this be "a standstill in the national economy"?

With our country's national economy developing quickly, the people's living standard rises with each passing day. Lin Piao and company smeared that the Chinese people's "living standard dropped" and they "lacked food and clothing." This is all nonsense.

Before liberation, "wine and meat were left to rot in the houses of the rich, while corpses of the people died of cold lay in the streets." The old society was a paradise of the landlord and bourgeois classes but a hell on earth for the laboring people. After liberation, the broad masses of laboring people won emancipation politically and economically and put an end to their miserable life of having to leave their hometowns, to part from their wives and to sell their children and being uncertain of what would happen to them in the evening while living in the morning, as in the old society. With production developed, the Party and the State raised the wages for workers and increased the expenditures on welfare many times, lowered the selling prices of industrial products time and again, and raised the prices paid for farm and subsidiary products a number of times. This created conditions for developing production and raising the people's living standard.

A comparison between 1972 and 1952 showed that the sales of cotton piece good (including artificial fiber piece goods) in the whole hsien increased by 50 times, towels by 26 times, rubber shoes by 16 times, aluminum pots by 387 times, and sewing machines by 389 times. Since 1961, 22,480 bicycles have been sold, averaging one to every nine households. The consumption of pork per capita in 1972 increased by 4.3 times as against that in 1952. A host of facts show that the people's living standard has not dropped but has greatly

risen; the people are not "short of food and clothing" but have ample food and clothing. On the contrary, after the Kuomintang reactionary rule was overthrown by us, the landlord and bourgeois classes could no longer lead the extravagant life as they did before liberation, and their living standard really has dropped. This is an earth-shaking change.

Smearing the excellent situation of the revolution and production in China, Lin Piao was taking the stand of the landlord and bourgeois classes, and venting grievances on behalf of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists. His sinister aim was to frenziedly change the socialist system and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

We Should Firmly Support All the Newly Emerging Things of Socialism

by

Shih Cheng-wen (师政文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 13, 1973)

Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out in his Report to the 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of China: "We should continue to carry out well the revolution in literature and art, the revolution in education and the revolution in public health, and the work with regard to the educated youth who go to mountainous and other rural areas, run the 'May 7' cadre schools well and support all the newly emerging things of socialism." This is a clarion call issued to us by the 10th Party Congress. We must act accordingly and must firmly support all the newly emerging things of socialism.

I

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a host of new things of socialism emerged like the bamboo shoots after a spring rain on all fronts in our country during the great proletarian cultural revolution. How we should approach and treat these revolutionary new things is an important question in the current struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines; this is also a question of importance in defending and developing the great achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution and in further developing the excellent situation of the revolution.

According to the materialist-dialectical viewpoint, metabolism is the general, always irresistible law of the universe. Anything has within itself the contradiction between the new and the old aspects, which form a series of struggles that are characterized by twists and turns. As the outcome of struggle, the new aspect grows in size and rises to gain dominance; the old aspect diminishes in size and gradually becomes extinct. Chairman Mao points out: "It is always so in the world, the new displacing the old, the old being superseded by the new, the old being eliminated to make way for the new, and the new emerging out of the old."

In the social sphere, revolutionary new things are in conformity with the objective demands of the laws of social development. They represent the orientation of progress of history and manifests the hopes and interests of the advanced class and the broad masses of the laboring people. When they first appear, the revolutionary new things are feeble and small, childish and incomplete, but in the course of struggle, they invariably will strengthen, mature and attains perfection step by step. In the course of development, they inevitably will stand tests of all kinds. But, they always can overcome their shortcomings, subjugate the temporary difficulties and open up a road to victory and progress. A revolutionary must have faith in and firmly adhere to the materialist-dialectical principle that new things are unconquerable. He must enthusiastically support these newly emerging things, struggle actively

to create conditions, and strive to promote the revolutionary, metabolic changes in things. Lenin pointed out incisively in his article, "A Great Beginning": "When the new has just been born, the old always remains stronger than it for some time; this is always the case in nature and in social life. Jeering at the feebleness of the young shoots of the new order, cheap skepticism of the intellectuals and the like--these are, essentially, methods of class struggle of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat, a defense of capitalism against socialism. We must carefully study the new shoots, we must devote the greatest attention to them, do everything to promote their growth and 'nurse' these feeble shoots."

Should we side with and support the new things, or side with the old things and oppose and attack the new things? This is an important mark distinguishing the proletarian world outlook from the bourgeois world outlook, and genuine Marxists from sham Marxists.

II

All genuine Marxists firmly believe that the new things are unconquerable. They also attach great importance to them, show warm concern for them and give them active support.

More than a century ago when the force of the international proletariat was still very feeble, Marx and Engels, founders of Marxism, declared that the bourgeoisie was doomed to perish and the proletarian would certainly triumph. They said: "Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communistic revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win." Because of the special historical conditions the Paris Commune was in at that time, Marx's attitude toward this revolutionary new thing of the Paris Commune appeared to be particularly outstanding and particularly exciting. At that time, the conditions for a workers' uprising were not mature yet. Half a year before this uprising, Marx warned the French workers that it would be a foolish deed to hold an uprising. However, in March 1871, when the French workers bravely held an uprising, Marx did not reprimand the members of the Paris Commune in the least. On the contrary, although he was in London at that time, he threw all his unique enthusiasm into this great mass struggle. He sent someone specially to maintain ties with the Commune and sent several hundred letters to the branches of the First International in various countries, calling upon them to support the Commune. Later, although the Commune ended in failure, Marx still regarded this revolution as a great feat of the French proletariat and refuted the smearing and accusation of the Paris Commune by Bakunin and his ilk. With seething enthusiasm, he praised them: "What flexibility, what historical initiative and what spirit of self-sacrifice these Parisians have! ... There has never been an example of such brave struggle in history!"

The great teacher Lenin's attitude toward the "Communist Saturday Voluntary Labor" was also an outstanding example of a Marxist's correct attitude toward new things. Not long after the victory of the October Revolution, that was, in the spring of 1919, the Soviet Union was in a very grave internal and external situation. For the sake of the victory of socialism, the Communists and the masses of workers of the Moscow-Kazan Railway sub-district--in

response to the great call issued by the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) to work in a revolutionary way--consciously shouldered the heavy load and proposed on their initiative drawing one hour from their rest hours every day, which meant prolonging their working day by one hour; on Saturday, they collectively performed extra labor for six hours without pay, taking solid action to aid the front. Lenin was sharp enough to discover this new thing of socialism and immediately gave it enthusiastic support. He unsparingly denounced the attack and vilification of such new things by the bourgeoisie and its running dogs and highly praised the Communist Saturday Voluntary Labor as "the greatest heroism" and "a great beginning" of vital significance in world history.

Our great leader Chairman Mao consistently attached importance to and showed concern and support for the revolutionary new things. His deeds of this kind defied counting.

In 1927, the Chinese peasant movement flourished, developing with the momentum of a tempest at a high velocity. The rightist opportunists headed by Ch'en Tu-hsiu mortally feared this and reproached the peasant movement as "going too far" and "terrible." In this historic juncture, Chairman Mao wrote a brilliant article, "Report on An Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan," refuting Ch'en Tu-hsiu's rightist-opportunist fallacy and enthusiastically eulogised the peasant movement as "fine indeed."

In 1927, after the earth-shaking great revolution ended in failure, and when the red political power under our Party's leadership was still very feeble and was in very difficult conditions, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao doubted how much longer would the Red Flag keep flying and showed pessimism and vacillation. At this crucial moment, Chairman Mao pointed out incisively: "A single spark can start a prairie fire." Citing the bright idea that new things are unconquerable, Chairman Mao educated and encouraged the whole Party and the whole Chinese people to subjugate the enemies at home and abroad and the opportunist counter-current within the Party and to win victories for the revolution.

During the agricultural cooperative movement, when the rightist opportunists, like a woman with bound feet in the past, reproached the agricultural cooperative movement for going forward in too quick a pace. When the cooperatives were chopped down, Chairman Mao warmly supported the enthusiasm of the three households of poor peasants in Anp'ing hsien, Hopei Province, who showed no fear of hardships, perseveringly ran the cooperative and resolutely took the socialist road. He pointed out: "The road taken by these three poor-peasant households is the one which will be taken by 500 million peasants throughout the country." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the hundreds of millions of the Chinese peasants broke through the obstacles laid by the rightist opportunists and advanced with raised heads and in broad strides along the highway of agricultural cooperative.

In 1958, a completely new form of social organization, namely, the people's communes, appeared in the vast countryside. At that time, some rightist opportunists attacked this new form with all possible means. But, far-sighted

Chairman Mao saw that this revolutionary new thing had great vitality and long-range prospects. He taught us: "It is better to run the people's communes." He also guided this new thing to embark quickly on the road to consolidation and sound development.

These great revolutionary practices of the proletarian revolutionaries set for us brilliant examples in correctly treating the newly emerging things of socialism.

III

Initiated and led personally by the great leader Chairman Mao, the great proletarian cultural revolution is a great political revolution of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes under the conditions of socialism. Some of the new things emerging in this great revolution are not good enough, others lack rich experience and still others are going through or will have to go through tests in all kinds of struggles. But, all of them have come forward under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in conformity with the needs of socialist revolution and construction, have great vitality and long-range prospects, and manifest the orientation of progress of the age. We should actively protect them, correctly sum up experiences and lessons, and enthusiastically foster their sound growth. Perseveringly adopting this attitude means perseveringly carrying out the revolution.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique is a gang of out-and-out sham Marxists. Sometimes, they also feigned to "back up" and "support" in words the new things and might sometimes cry out louder than other people. But, this was merely a kind of disguise they put up to cover their counter-revolutionary features. From the abominable plan for an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, entitled, "Outline of Project '571'," which they concocted at some dark corners, we can clearly see that they, as all new and old revisionists in history did, always took the stand of the landlord and bourgeois classes and harbored utmost hatred against the revolutionary new things. They looked at all things through the reactionary idealist and metaphysical viewpoint. They regarded as treasure some of the old things in the present-day life which were decadent, had become feeble and weak and were heading for their graves, and depicted these things as fine indeed and advertised them as "making progress with each passing day, and full of vigor and vitality." But, they used the most vicious languages to vilify the newly emerging things of socialism which had come to the fore and grown up under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and had strong vitality and wide prospects of development, and smeared them as good for nothing.

For instance, the broad masses of educated young people went to the mountain and rural areas to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants in accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's directive. This was a revolutionary action of great strategic significance in the training and upbringing of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It violently pounded on the traditional idea of the exploiting classes that despised manual labor and the workers and peasants. It dealt a telling blow at the counter-revolutionary dream of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries who placed their hope of a comeback on our young generation. It

had already played an enormous role in quickening the building of a socialist new countryside, in revolutionizing the educated young people ideologically, and in training and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. But, bandit Lin Piao and his gang maliciously attacked this revolutionary new thing which was backed and supported by the people of the whole country. They talked nonsense saying that sending the educated young people to the mountain and rural areas "was a disguised form of reform through labor." They opposed Chairman Mao's great, wise decision and the correct orientation of integrating the educated young people with the masses of workers and peasants. They rabidly used this kind of shameless slander to sever the blood-and-flesh relationship between the Party and the people and to incite the discontent of some young people with the Party, so as to lure and drive some people into serving as their tool for staging a counter-revolutionary comeback.

For another instance, the Party organized the broad masses of cadres in a planned way to go to the lower levels to do manual labor, to brave the storm and face the world on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements, to conscientiously transform their world outlook and to cement their relationship with the masses of the people. This is a matter of fundamental importance under the socialist system. Our Party long ago laid down the system requiring the participation of cadres in collective productive labor. New forms, such as the "May 7" cadre school, emerged during the great cultural revolution. The broad masses of cadres were tempered through doing manual labor at the grassroots level. "The old cadres aroused their revolutionary youth while the new cadres showed greater vigor and vitality." This gave a great impetus to the ideological transformation of the cadres and to the revolutionization of the public organs. But, bandit Lin Piao and his gang, with an ulterior object in view, attacked the cadres' attendance in "May 7" cadre schools as a so-called "disguised form of unemployment" and took this excuse to oppose Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," in a vain attempt to lure the cadres into divorcing themselves from the masses, from manual labor and from realities, and to debase them into the spiritual aristocrats of the bourgeoisie.

For still another instance, on the front of education, students were chosen from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and university students were enrolled from among workers, peasants and soldiers. This was an important measure for implementing Chairman Mao's policy of "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor." This was a new thing emerging during the proletarian revolution in education. This change realized the wish of the hundreds of millions of the laboring people. It was a deep-going revolution and a completely new page in the history of education. But, swindlers of the Lin Piao type employed all possible means to oppose the practice of choosing university students from among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. They maliciously distorted the spirit of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," misinterpreted the dialectical relationship between theory and practice and between policies and vocational work, hindered the worker-peasant-soldier students from learning useful knowledge for the revolutionary cause, undermined our long-range program for training Red-and-expert successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and frenziedly attempted to lead the revolution in education astray.

Bandit Lin Piao and his gang harbored such deep hatred against the newly emerging things of socialism and were so desperate in opposing them -- this was in no way accidental but was determined by their reactionary class stand. They were fundamentally not "genuine revolutionaries" as they advertised themselves to be, but were agents of the landlord and bourgeois classes in our Party. Their sinister aim was to induce a fundamental change in the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism, to change the socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to form an alliance with the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists, to enter the service of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in the internal arena, and to restore capitalism and enforce the fascist dictatorship of the landlord, compradore and bourgeois classes at home. However, the countless new things that emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution were advantageous to the proletariat and disadvantageous to the bourgeoisie, advantageous to socialism and disadvantageous to capitalism. They were diametrically opposite and contradictory to the reactionary class interests and reactionary wishes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique that attempted to stage a comeback of capitalism. For this reason, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique invariably regarded these newly emerging things as a thorn in the flesh, harbored implacable hatred against them and oppose and attacked them with all possible means. In opposing and attacking these newly emerging things, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique essentially was also opposing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and opposing the great proletarian cultural revolution. This was subordinate to their ultra-rightist, counter-revolutionary revisionist line which frenziedly attempted to restore capitalism.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph." "'Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet' is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behavior of certain fools." Lin Piao and his gang were precisely fools of this kind. They opposed the newly emerging things of socialism, impeded the superseding of the old by the new, and tried to hold back the wheel of history by all possible means. Their perverted action was diametrically opposite to the objective laws of social development and the will and desire of the broad masses of the revolutionary people. For this reason, their outcome would invariably be "lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet," and they would come to their shameful end of destroying themselves. Their clamors, such as "disguised form of reform through labor" and "disguised way of unemployment," reflected but their death-bed groans and howls against our ever-prospering socialist cause at a time when this gang of renegades and traitors was doomed. It basically would do not even the slightest harm to the newly emerging things of socialism.

IV

The great leader Chairman Mao has consistently taught us that we must not be swell-headed when we have won victory. Now, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique has collapsed, but this by no means implies that the whole reactionary class represented by them has been wiped out, nor that their pernicious influence has been totally eliminated. We must go further to criticize Lin Piao and

rectify style of work, conscientiously sum up and correctly treat the experiences and lessons of the newly emerging things of socialism, draw on these experiences, enhance our awareness of the line, and be good at seeing through and shattering the class enemy's conspiracy of opposing and strangling the newly emerging things of socialism.

At present, there are still some people in our ranks who cannot make all-round historical analysis of the problems occurring in the course of growth of the newly emerging things of socialism, and are not good at distinguishing between phenomenon and essence and between the sidestream and the mainstream. They consciously or unconsciously use the old yardstick to measure the new things, look at new problems with the old view, so that they often tend to belittle the new things and are not accustomed to the sight of these new things. These people are unlike and must be distinguished strictly from the swindlers of the Lin Piao type. They are also unlike and must be strictly distinguished from those who, taking a reactionary stand, turn black into white, maliciously attack and cherish enmity against our revolutionary cause and the socialist system. Nevertheless, their attitude toward the newly emerging things of socialism is very wrong and harmful. If they do not correct this attitude, they will easily take a wrong line or be captured by the wrong line. We should warmly and patiently help these people in carrying out study and practice conscientiously, in overcoming subjectivism, one-sidedness and superficiality in their thinking, in gradually understanding the materialist-dialectical principle that new things are unconquerable, and in adopting a revolutionary's attitude in correctly treating the newly emerging things of socialism. If we waver on the ground that the newly emerging things shown some problems, and go even to the extent of criticizing and reproaching these new things, we shall be going against the tide of history.

The current situation is excellent at home and abroad. Large numbers of new things of socialism have sprung up like dandelions in a lawn and are growing up vigorously. This vividly manifests that our socialist cause is developing briskly and our great socialist motherland is full of vigor and vitality and is heading for ever growing prosperity. In this excellent situation, we must make more strenuous efforts to read the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, continue to enhance our awareness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, perseveringly uphold materialist dialectics, firmly support the newly emerging things of socialism which are growing up, help them develop more soundly, and take solid action to further develop the excellent situation of the revolution. Let us unite to win still greater victories!

* * *

COAL MINES

North China's Old Coal Mines Rejuvenated
-- First of a series

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 12, 1973)

output
is still rising at kailuan, one of china's major coal mines, where during the great proletarian cultural revolution the miners have brought into play this 90-year-old coalfield's potential under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

since the founding of its revolutionary committee in 1968, kailuan has overfulfilled state production plans every year. in 1972 kailuan surpassed its designed capacity by 43 per cent. and in the first eight months of this year, it overfulfilled its production quota every month.

built in 1878, the kailuan coalfield in north china was seized by the imperialists. until china's liberation, they squeezed enormous profits out of it by forcing chinese workers to do back-breaking labour under extremely bad conditions. at that time, gas explosions and roof cave-ins were frequent. large numbers of workers lost their lives every year.

the kailuan miners have a glorious revolutionary tradition. in 1922 they launched a big anti-imperialist strike which shook the country. during the anti-japanese war and the war of liberation over 7,000 workers joined the guerrillas and the people's liberation forces. at the end of 1948, the miners organized pickets to guard the mines till the arrival of the victorious people's liberation army.

when the kailuan mines returned to the chinese people, the miners, bubbling with enthusiasm, set to work, under the leadership of the party, to reconstruct the mines and to revive and develop production. new coal-pits were opened in the following decade, the hand picks and mule-driven carts used before liberation were replaced by mechanised equipment, and kailuan has become one of china's major modern mines.

however, prior to the cultural revolution production remained stagnant for several years owing to the influence of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and company. this state of affairs changed quickly under the leadership of the new-born kailuan coal mines revolutionary committee. the miners discussed and rejected the revisionist nonsense that "factories must be run by experts" and the various other fallacious notions that hampered the miners'

enthusiasm and held back productivity. with rising political consciousness, the miners put forward many rationalisation proposals and pushed up production at a high tempo.

then, early in 1970, the following question arose: can this old mine achieve a further big increase in production? some people were sceptical. they argued that the upper seams had all been extracted and it was impossible to extract the lower seams because the hoisting equipment was not powerful enough. they said that higher production depended on new investment and new equipment from the state.

when the revolutionary committee put the question to the masses for discussion, many miners, in big-character posters, described this view as conservative and said there were still great potentials which could be tapped without calling on the state, and that self-reliance was in conformity with chairman mao's teaching. the revolutionary committee then launched a vigorous mass technical innovations campaign and "three-in-one" groups were formed by workers, cadres and technical personnel to guide the campaign.

many instances showed the strength and ingenuity of the chinese workers. the tangshan coal mine lacked winding engines. normally it would need at least six months to fit a big winding engine and build a big enough room to house it. however, by the concerted efforts of the miners, cadres and technicians -- with even their wives and children joining in to carry bricks and cement -- the project was completed in 19 days.

a big electric motor was needed to increase hoisting capacity. to buy one would cost a lot of money and take a lot of time. so the miners proposed using a small motor in addition to the bigger one they already had to draw the winding engine. there was nothing in the technical books they consulted about using two different types of motors with different horse power and revolutions per minute to draw a winding engine, but the leading cadres, with the help of veteran workers and technicians, made more than 20 experiments until they succeeded in doing just that. by now these motors have been operating normally for more than three years.

this innovation alone has enabled the winding machine to hoist an additional half a million tons of coal every year.

between 1970 and 1972, the kailuan coal miners put forward some 2,000 technical innovations, big and small, and coal production went up markedly.

hsiao han, the party committee secretary of the kailuan coal mines said: "only when the workers fulfil their role, only by relying on the workers and bringing into play their abilities and energy, can a socialist enterprise be run well. it is in this way that we are developing the coal industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. the masses can solve problems that are seemingly impossible to solve and find ways and means never conceived of before."

Masters of the Colliery -- Second of a Series

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 13, 1973)

a number of veteran miners are now in the leadership at the kailuan coal mines, one of china's biggest collieries, noted for their application of the fine traditions of self-reliance and hard work, they also take part in productive labour and keep close ties with the workers.

among them is li ching, standing committee member of the revolutionary committee of the tangshan coal mine at kailuan and member of the tangshan party committee. this former poverty-stricken, heavily exploited miner is now in full charge of production at tangshan. he is familiar with all the coal faces underground and the working conditions and equipment on the surface.

in the past few years, li ching has had a hand in the opening of every new coal face and the installation of every new item of equipment. this has greatly accelerated production.

li ching takes part in productive labour three days a week. as a result of his down-to-earth experience, he was able to work out, together with other leading cadres, a new method for unloading an inefficient skip. this has reduced labour intensity and helped increase the skip's haulage capacity by an additional 95 tons per hour.

when interviewed in his office, a bare room containing just a few simple desks and stools, he gave us a glimpse of his miserable life in the old society.

"i came to work in the tangshan coal mine in 1938 when i just turned 14," he said. "at 19 i became a mule cart driver on the dark, narrow haulage road in the mine. we were whipped by the foremen whenever the

beasts slowed down. our daily pay was not even enough to buy fodder for the mule. we were entirely slaves of the capitalists."

speaking of the changes since liberation, the old miner said with pride: "the coal mines now belong to us miners. the working class is the leading class. this gives us boundless strength. to build up the mines well for socialism, we cadres must share in the hard work with the workers, and as masters we must run the mines well. we must turn out more coal for our country."

veteran miners like li ching now make up most of the leading cadres on the revolutionary committees and also the party committee secretaries in the various mines in kailuan. they not only assume responsibility in production, but also maintain their profound proletarian feeling for the workers.

in addition to these workers-turned-cadres, there are other experienced miners who have made great contributions towards the building up of the mines, though they do not occupy leading posts. they have won high respect for their selfless enthusiasm at work.

tsung chen-to, an elderly miner at the big luchiato mine, is often so absorbed in his work that he forgets about the time to go off duty. he has to be repeatedly ordered to leave by the leadership.

though off duty, he still puts his mind to problems of raising efficiency at the mine. he has several technical innovations to his credit, worked out in his spare time. in 1971 he put forward an improved coal extraction method which has succeeded in bringing a 40 per cent increase in efficiency.

tsung chen-to is also well-known for his economical habits. he has made it a practice to pick up, on his way back after work, odd pieces of wood, nails or wire left over through carelessness and putting them aside for future use.

"today we are masters of the coal mines," he explains. "if each of us saves a few yuan for our country, the whole colliery can save several hundred thousand yuan a year, which can be put to a great many uses for our country." his words and actions have become guiding principles for many of the kailuan miners.

it is not only the older generation of miners that works so diligently. many youth shock brigades have come forward, creating records in high speed tunnelling and high output at the coal face. in a fairly short time, many young men have become skilled in production and in

technical innovation. and some have been admitted into the communist youth league and the communist party.

a youth shock brigade of the chaokochuang mine last year completed its tunnelling plan 86 days ahead of schedule. in the first four months of this year its output per man-day was 50 per cent above last year.

eight out of ten of the young men of this shock brigade are sons of miners. they are full of enthusiasm and volunteer to do the most urgent and most arduous tasks.

at one period during a socialist emulation campaign, when efficiency was greatly improved and the electrically driven mine-locomotives and tubs for carrying out slates could not keep up with the needs, the youth shock brigade handed over their locomotive for another tunnelling brigade to use while they themselves pushed the fully-loaded tubs by hand.

the shock brigade is headed by 25-year-old tung shou-ching, a miner's son. he has set the brigade an example in conscientious work. to lead the work well, he reads up scientific and technical data on tunnelling in his spare time and studies all possible advanced methods. he is now skilled technically as well as outstanding in leadership.

the younger kailuan miners have grown fairly rapidly in political consciousness, thanks to the education given them by the party organizations in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and thanks also to the exemplary role played by the older workers.

the party organizations show the vivid contrast between the new society and the old each time new miners come. the old miners retell the history of the revolutionary struggles at kailuan in the old days and also discuss the revolutionary traditions of self-reliance and hard work.

the kailuan coal mines have recently held an "advanced workers conference". it was attended by 17 model workers, nearly 16,000 advanced workers and representatives of over 1,000 advanced units. the conference has set going a new emulation campaign to learn from and catch up with the advanced. it is now in full swing.

Running Colliery with Thrift
-- Third of a series

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 14, 1973)

the kailuan coal mines in north china have saved enough money in the past five years to build two large shaft mines each with an annual capacity of 1.8 million tons of coal. the workers made the savings by running this big colliery with frugality.

in the linhsi coal mine, a designing group composed of workers, cadres and technicians drafted a plan in 1968 to make better use of existing airways and haulage roads for good ventilation of deep coal seams. the project was completed in one year. the plan made before the cultural revolution called for five years and a fourfold greater investment.

the designing group studied chairman mao's teaching: "the principle of diligence and frugality should be observed in everything." they made detailed investigations of the pit and canvassed the views of the miners in improving the design.

many old colliers who have been assigned lighter jobs because of their health are determined to do more for socialist construction. they have improved and made over 120 machines. included are lathes, shapers and punch presses capable of processing 200 items.

the old workers turned 8,000 tons of iron and steel scrap into machines, spades, spikes and other things.

workers of the prop factory at the tangshan coal mine saw off twisted parts of used steel props and welded usable parts together. in the past few years, more than 30,000 arched steel beams and girders have been remade from these used props and put to use again.

this method enabled the kailuan mines to save a great deal of steel.

when two miners of a tunnelling team chose a wood prop two feet longer than the required length and started to cut it off, the team leader suggested that they change to one of the right length.

after work, they studied the teachings of chairman mao concerning frugality in building the country. "what a big waste if we all do things without thinking exclamation" said the team leader. "ours is still a developing country, and we have to be careful in making the best use of everything."

the workers pay great attention to improving work efficiency and quality. the tunnelling workers, helped by cadres and technicians, designed and made a tunnelling machine which raised efficiency several fold.

a 58-year old warehouse keeper at the linhsi coal mine is famed for his carefulness. he collected 370 kilogrammes of scrap copper, lead, tin and aluminium in the past few years.

this veteran with 40 years of work experience said: "I can collect some screws as my small contribution to socialism. in the past we miners lived even worse than beasts of burden. today we are masters of the colliery and have to take everything into account. in order to build china into a powerful socialist country, we must work hard and make revolution by practising economy."

Retired Workers' Life
-- Fourth of the series on Kailuan Coal Mines

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 15, 1973)

about 12,300 workers of the old kailuan coal mines in north china have retired on pensions since liberation in 1949. they all enjoy a happy life today.

most of them now live in residential quarters with their children, and some have returned to their home villages. all retired workers receive free medical care.

retired worker li teh-hai and his family have a four-room house. he tends a grapevine in his yard. there is a radio on a neat table. a clock and three certificates hang on the wall. two of the certificates commend him on his hard work in the coal mines and the other is for helping young people since his retirement.

there are eight members in his family: his wife, a son and daughter-in-law, two grandsons and two granddaughters. his wife does the home work. his son is a coal miner and the daughter-in-law works. the elder grandson is 12 and a middle school student. old li's pension is 70 yuan per month, and his son and daughter-in-law earn over 100 yuan every month. rent comes to 1.15 yuan. electricity and running water are supplied free of charge.

he said, "we have enough to eat and wear today. moreover, we have money to buy bicycles, wrist watches and a sewing machine. we have never dreamed of such a comfortable life. it comes from the victory of the revolution led by chairman mao and the communist party.' li teh-hai's legs ache and he likes to sleep on a warm kang (a kind of brick and earthen bed). the mine moved his family into a new courtyard where they now live. he went on: " no one cared about me in the old society, even if i broke a leg." he recalled the old days when old and disabled workers were dismissed by the capitalists, and had to go begging. some died in the streets.

imbued with love for socialism, retired workers of the kailuan mines continue to do good things for socialist construction. they keep an eye on production in the mines. some retired workers boil water for the miners coming on shift or volunteer to serve in the workers' clubs. others have become members of the neighbourhood district committees. they pay particular attention to progress by young workers. whenever new miners are added, a number of retired workers go to talk to them about revolutionary traditions and teach them work skills and safety measures.

leading cadres of the kailuan mines often visit retired workers during festivals and take note of their well-being and health. hospitals give them physical check-ups. retired workers who live in other places are also taken care of. when a retired worker of the linhsi mine became seriously ill last april, the party committee sent a cadre to call on him at his home more than 700 kilometers away from the mines.

the mine pays special attention to childless pensioned workers. they can go to the homes for aged workers or the mines arrange neighbours to take care of them. they are respected and asked to share their experience. government organizations, schools and p.l.a. units often invite them to give reports on the life of the miners before and after liberation and the history of the miners' struggles. representatives of retired workers were invited to attend recent trade union conferences at all levels in the mines.

china's labour insurance regulations provide for miners to retire at the age of 55, as for those working on the surface can retire at 60. they receive old-age pensions conferred completely by the state, not deducted from their wages. the amount is calculated on the number of years worked and ranges from 50 to 70 per cent of the wage.

Going Among the Workers
-- Last of series on Kailuan Coal Mines

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 16, 1973)

engineers and technicians of kailuan have learnt from the miners and helped turn this century-old colliery into one of china's biggest modern coal mines.

responding to chairman mao's call to "go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers", they have gone into the pits and workshops and tackled various problems in production and technical transformation on the spot.

among them is deputy chief engineer li kuei-fen, an intellectual praised by the miners. in his blue overalls blackened with coal dust, he often goes into the pit to work and study with the colliers. on the coal face, he joins in coal extraction or propping. sometimes he operates the pneumatic drill or helps workers move things.

he has become an intimate friend of the workers. when he makes a design, he always carries his drafts with him to seek their advice.

last year some installations of the pithead structure had to be remodelled to improve transport. at first some technicians said it was necessary to stop production for a few days. li kuei-fen took the blueprint to the workers. with their help, the technicians made a new design taking less time while allowing production to go on as usual.

in the past li kuei-fen thought he was more gifted than the miners and seldom asked for their advice. it was during the cultural revolution that he went into the pit for the first time. he was baffled by the gadgets around him. he could not even handle a jacking device he himself had designed for raising the metallic props.

"we've renovated the device," the workers said. he found the new device much better than his own. he understood that he had been divorced from reality and so had his design. like him, many engineers and technicians had stayed in office to do designing under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution.

he also found the workers have many good points. since then he put down his airs and began to learn from them.

integrated with the workers, the technical personnel of kailuan gradually knew that techniques should serve proletarian politics.

extraction became more and more difficult as the seams are steeply inclined in chaokochuang, one of china's deepest old coal mines. prior to the cultural revolution, some people said the mine was not worth working.

niu teh-shan, one of the engineers, thought otherwise. the mine still has rich coal deposits. though more tunnelling has to be done for coal extraction in steeply inclined seams than moderately inclined seams, less tunnelling can be achieved by doubling the distance between the level haulage roads and lengthening the life span of the roads. in addition, by rebuilding the haulage system to expand its capacity, deep coal seams might be developed to turn out much more coal.

yet he was not so sure of his own ideas and he dared not speak out. and so the level haulage roads were designed in the old way.

later niu teh-shan joined the workers in physical labour and studied with them in the cultural revolution. in 1970 the kailuan miners put forth a slogan: "make technical innovations, turn out more coal for the steel industry."

niu teh-shan was inspired by the workers' daring spirit. "the miners want china to produce more steel," he said. "they put the interests of the state in the first place. that is proletarian politics." he was determined to learn from them.

he boldly put forth his own draft plan of renovation. he had discussions, dozens of times, with workers in charge of capital construction, ventilation, coal extraction, transport and machinery.

"it's a good idea," someone said, "though more tunnelling has to be done in some places, less tunnelling will be needed as a whole." other workers agreed. the new plan was also approved by the kailuan party committee.

it has been proved that by adopting this method the life span of the roads can be prolonged three to four years, tunnelling footage can be reduced by 33,800 metres, an investment of more than 13 million yuan can be saved. the tunnelling rate for every 10,000 tons of coal can be cut by 43 per cent. all this adds up to more coal output.

"this has helped me," niu teh-shan said, "to get a better understanding of chairman mao's teaching 'this

question of "for whom?" is fundamental; it is a question of principle.' a technician can bring his skill into full play only when he understands the principle of serving the people and proletarian politics."

during the cultural revolution, the technical personnel have followed the party's general line for building socialism. they tried hard to complete every project quickly with better results and less money.

in a coal washing plant designed by foreign experts, several hundred tons of coal used to be carried away by waste water every year.

engineer su yuan decided to improve upon this. spending a long time working with the miners and observing the process, he mapped out a plan to pump the waste water back and filter it to recover the coal. the plan was a great success.

"i wouldn't take it as a big waste in the past," su yuan said. "i would do what i read in the books. now i learn from the workers and want to contribute more to socialism."

IRRIGATION

More Irrigation Projects Along Yellow River in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 18, 1973)

more than 240 small and medium-sized electric pumping projects have been built or are under construction this year along the yellow river in kansu province, northwest china. they will bring irrigation to 24,000 hectares of land, more than double the figure before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

a 520-kilometer section of the yellow river flows through 18 counties and cities in the central part of kansu province. it cuts across arid, flat uplands 500-600 metre higher than the river-bed. before liberation, under reactionary kuomintang rule, the peasants made use of only simple water-lifting tools to irrigate a small proportion of land near the river banks. after liberation, under the party's leadership, the peasants undertook projects to improve local farming

conditions. learning from the experience of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the region during the cultural revolution drew up a plan for building electric pumping stations. the first group of such stations soon went up.

in the winter of 1970, yungching county started a project that would benefit 870 hectares of land. communes and production brigades assigned special groups of builders to the task. leading members of the county communist party committee went to work on the coustruction site and local people's liberation army units and factories and mines gave the project support in manpower and technical aid. as a result, the project was completed in a little more than a year instead of the scheduled three years.

during the cultural revolution the county has built more than 70 power- and engine-driven irrigation projects to increase the irrigated area to more than 4,800 hectares, four times the figure before the cultural revolution. the county last year met with the worst drought in its history, but owing to these pumping facilities, a good harvest with an average yield of 4.35 tons per hectare was reaped.

the people of chingtai county turned ten thousand hectares of semi-desert land into irrigated fields. they worked very hard for three years, battling against many hardships. to lead the yellow river water up to these fields, they had to level over one hundred hilltops, removed 4,000,000 cubic metres of earth and stones, built a 160-kilometer-long canal and erected 12 pumping stations.

last year the central part of kansu province was hit by a very serious drought, but thanks to these electric irrigation facilities, it was able to achieve a good harvest.

AMATEUR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Amateur Cultural Activity Flourishes in Southwest China Commune

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 18, 1973)

"I write not for personal gain. I only hope my work succeeds in helping the socialist revolution and construction." Wang Kai-hua, who made this statement, a former poor peasant, is a member of the amateur writers group of the Maching People's Commune in Shihfang County, Szechwan Province. Wang Kai-hua began writing folk songs in 1951, in the land reform period. Since then he has written 300 songs, taking class struggle and the struggle for production as his sources of creation.

During the land reform he wrote and sang in praise of our great leader Chairman Mao, of the great Communist Party and of the new things and new people in the villages, at the same time exposing the crimes of the landlord class in oppressing and exploiting the peasants. He wrote works to fit tunes of popular local operas and folk songs. With a cymbal and a pair of bamboo clappers, he made the round of the villages singing his songs. Later he wrote many songs after he returned from an exhibition of farm machinery in Chengtu, the capital of Szechwan Province. Peasants found his songs on the mutual-aid system and agricultural mechanization very inspiring. His songs undoubtedly stirred many peasants to join mutual-aid teams and, later, collectivisation.

Wang Kai-hua is now only one of twenty members of the commune's amateur writers group which was founded in 1963. The group is made up of ordinary commune members, cadres, militiamen and also several party branch secretaries. They are all imbued with the very clear-cut purpose of writing for the revolution. Over the past decade, they have written more than 2,000 songs, plays and short stories, at each period linking their themes closely with the party's central task. They propagate Mao Tsetung thought and the principles, line and policies of the party for rural work. They sing the praises of outstanding people and outstanding deeds in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

The works of these amateurs are usually broadcast by the commune's broadcasting station, or performed by brigade art troupes, or pasted up on walls.

In the spring of this year the commune's amateur writers group used many forms of creative work to inspire the peasants to join in a tree planting campaign. The commune planted 730,000 trees, 330,000 more than were planted last year.

the members of the group take part in collective productive labour. they liken themselves to rice shoots that can grow only in soil. they are on guard to lead an ordinary life among the masses and to write only in their spare time.

while praising outstanding people, they also try to emulate them. after fu shu-ming, a party branch secretary, wrote a short story about an old poor peasant who worked untiringly for the production team, he himself carried a record amount of chemical fertilizer to the fields on a sweltering hot day.

ninetyfive per cent of the peasants in the area where the maching commune is located were illiterate before liberation. exploitation and oppression by the landlords and rich peasants were ruthless. creative literature and art was beyond their imagination. it is only since liberation, with the rise in production and living standards and the spread of education that the people, in growing numbers, have begun to take to literature and art.

the communist party committee of the commune pays special attention to the education of these amateurs. it organizes them to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and encourages their writing work in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers and of proletarian politics.

of the more than 2,000 items produced by the commune's amateur writers 40 have been printed in national or provincial journals. some have been published in pamphlet form.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs Meets Delegation of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 17, 1973)

sir geoffrey howe, british minister for trade and consumer affairs, met the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade (ccpit) led by wang yao-ting, chairman of the council, here today and had a friendly talk with its members.

during the talks, both sides expressed their wishes to further develop the friendship between the british and chinese peoples and trade between the two countries.

present on the occasion were p.m.s. corley, assistant secretary of the commercial relations and exports devision of the department of trade and industry of britain, lord nelson, president of the sino-british trade council, and other british government officials.

chu chi-yuan, charge d'affaires a.i., and peng jun-min, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy here were also present.

this evening, the earl of limerick, british parliamentary under-secretary of state for trade and industry, in the name of the british government, gave a reception in honour of the ccpit delegation.

present at the reception were b.e. bellamy, under-secretary of the british department of trade and industry, and k.m. wilford, assistant under-secretary of state of the british foreign and commonwealth affairs office.

present also were chu chi-yuan, charge d'affaires a.i., and peng jun-min, commerical counsellor, of chinese embassy here.

this morning, lord nelson, president of the sino-british trade council met the ccpit delegation and had a friendly conversation with the delegates. at noon, he gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Tourist Group of France-China Friendship Association Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1973)

a tourist group of the france-china friendship association led by madame helene marchisio, secretary of the association, left here by train today to visit shihchiachuang, chengchow and kwangchow before going home.

while in peking, the french friends were honoured at a banquet hosted by cheng chih-ping, a leading member of the china international travel service.

the tourist group arrived in china on september 4. it visited shanghai and wuhsi before its arrival in peking.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Vice Minister Ho Ying Meets Editor of "Ettela'at" of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying this afternoon met with abbas massoudi, editor of the "ettela'at" of iran. they had a friendly talk.

present were leading members of departments under the foreign ministry and the "people's daily" chu chuan-hsien, yen hung-liang, hua li-ming and tai feng.

also present was iranian ambassador to china abbas aram.

CHINA AND JAPAN

"Hyogo Young People's Floating University" from Japan Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 18, 1973)

japanese friends of the "hyogo young people's floating university" today visited factories, rural people's communes, workers' estates and children's palaces in shanghai.

the more than 480 japanese friends visited the shanghai industrial exhibition after arriving here from tientsin by ship this morning. in the afternoon they made their visits in 20 groups. wherever they went they were greeted with warm applause by people en route. in return, japanese friends greeted the welcomers in chinese words: "ni hao exclamation (how do you do)". some of them wore stripes of paper inscribed with chinese characters "long live the friendship between japan and china exclamation"

some japanese friends visited a gramophone record factory to a warm welcome by the factory's leading members and workers at the entrance. they went round the workshops making records and gramophones. in the studio, their choral singing of "cherry" and a short speech by a japanese friend were recorded. they all happily clapped their hands and burst into laughter after they listened to the recording.

after visiting stores and vegetable markets of the tsaoyang workers' estate, the japanese friends came to a kindergarten. the gaily children ran up to the japanese friends, greeting them "how do you do, uncles and aunts exclamation" the children gave a song and dance performance for the visitors. the japanese friends were photographed together with the children in their arms. retired workers of the estate welcomed the japanese friends to their homes. lo hsiu-ying, one of the retired workers, said: "i'm very glad to have so many japanese guests at my home." she told the visitors about her happy life after retirement. upon departure, lo hsiu-ying said: "we are close neighbours, you're welcomed to come here again exclamation" the japanese friends said that they would tell the people back at home the life and friendly feelings of the chinese people so as to promote the friendship between the japanese and chinese people.

children of the hungkou district children's palace presented the young japanese friends with their own drawings, paper-cuts and chinese brush handwritings which express the profound friendship of the chinese children for the japanese people. the japanese friends were very glad to see the seeds of friendship between the people of china and japan taken roots in these young hearts. some of them wrote: "may the friendship between the people of japan and china be evergreen exclamation".

more than 800 young people of china and japan joyously got together, relating friendship, at a reception given this evening by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee in honour of the young japanese friends. the reception hall resounded with singing and laughter. feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and tokitada sakai, president of the "hyogo young people's floating university" and governor of hyogo prefecture, made toasts at the reception. vice-chairman feng kuo-chu said: "many of the japanese young people, full of vitality, are striving for the cause of japan-china friendship together with the older generation who are devoted to the cause. the shanghai youth and other people, like these japanese friends, are all devoting their energy to the just cause of china-japan friendship. we are convinced that the desire of the people of the two countries for living in friendship from generation to generation will surely be and can be materialized." in his toast, governor tokitada sakai said: "i would like to extend, on behalf of the hyogo people, our profound thanks to you for giving the several hundred hyogo young people the opportunity of visiting your country as envoys of japan-china friendship". he said that he would contribute his share in accomplishing his mission of japan-china friendship and in realizing the desire of the people of the two countries for living in friendship from generation to generation.

the reception was followed by a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by the shanghai school of dancing.

upon their arrival at the hungchiao wharf of the shanghai port this morning, the japanese friends were warmly welcomed by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chen ah-ta, standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai trade union council; shen feng-ti, deputy secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist youth league, and several hundred young people.

feng kuo-chu cordially met with tokitada sakai, president of the "hyogo young people's floating university" and governor of hyogo prefecture; yasuo sirai, vice-president of the university; yukio matsumoto, vice-president and secretary-general of the university, and other japanese friends.

"Mie Young People's Floating University" of Japan Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 18, 1973)

japanese friends of the "mie young people's floating university" arrived here from shanghai this morning. youngsters of the city beat drums and gongs, sang and danced and waved garlands and silk streamers to warmly welcome the japanese friends as they pulled in at the tientsin new harbour. some japanese friends held miniature chinese national flags and others waved their caps in acknowledgement.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and youth of the two countries prevailed at the harbour today.

among the welcoming crowds were li jung-kuei, vice-chairman, li shih-tseng, deputy secretary-general, of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, pa mu-lan, vice-chairman of the municipal women's federation, wang man-ying, vice-chairman of the municipal trade union council, and chen hsiang-wen, secretary of the municipal committee of the communist youth league of china.

the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception this evening in honour of the japanese friends. the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of profound friendship between the people of china and japan. hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and saburoemon yamaguchi, counsellor of the "floating university", made warm, friendly speeches at the reception. hsing yen-tzu, vice-chairman of the tachungchuang people's commune of paoti county under tientsin municipality, who visited japan as a member of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, also made a toast. she extended hearty thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the delegation when it was visiting japan. the young people of the two countries gathered together happily, talking about friendship and sang "cherry" and "i like peking's tien an men" and other chinese and japanese songs.

before the reception, hsieh hsueh-kung, li yung-kuei, li shih-tseng and hsing yen-tzu met and had a cordial and friendly talk with counsellor saburoemon yamaguchi, group leader isamu nishii and president akira shimizu.

the japanese friends visited tientsin university this afternoon, where they were warmly welcomed by the students, teaching and working staffs. the japanese friends inquired about the educational revolution at the university, visited its classrooms, laboratories, factories and welfare establishments. some students invited them to their dormitories to have discussions. the chinese students said to the guests: "your visit here was brief,

but the friendly feelings of the japanese people you have brought to us will last." the japanese friends replied: "our visit here today has enhanced the mutual understanding of the people of japan and china. let us work together to promote the friendly intercourse between our two peoples."

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Holds Talks with Nepalese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1973)

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, today held talks with gyanendra bahadur karki, minister of foreign affairs and finance of the kingdom of nepal.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the nepalese side were ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and niranjan bhattarai, foreign minister karki's assistant and under secretary of the nepalese ministry of foreign affairs.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were lu wei-chao, kao chien-chung, tang yeh-wen, chang han-chih and chou kang of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Nepalese Foreign Minister and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1973)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming gyanendra bahadur karki, minister of foreign affairs and finance of the kingdom of nepal, and his wife.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

in his toast, minister chi peng-fei praised nepal for its happy achievements achieved under the leadership of his majesty king birendra in developing the national economy and building the country by keeping to the foreign and domestic

policies laid down by his majesty former king mahendra. he said: "you have stood up to foreign pressure and victoriously defended national independence and state sovereignty. recently, his majesty king birendra made an important speech, calling on the nepalese people to unite and rise in struggle for the independence of nepal. this has fully shown the courage and determination of the nepalese government and people to defy brute force and dare to struggle. we admire this very much."

minister chi peng-fei said: "china and nepal are all developing countries of the third world. we have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism and expansionism. in the relations between our two countries, we respect and treat each other as equals. the chinese government and people cherish very much their friendship with the nepalese people and will work untiringly to consolidate and develop this friendship. china will forever remain your reliable friend in your just struggle against foreign interference and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty."

in his toast, minister gyanendra bahadur karki said: nepal and china are next-door neighbours. our good neighbourly relation goes back to ancient historical times. in recent years, since the founding of the people's republic of china, our ancient relationship has been renewed and re-invigorated.

he pointed out: china has shown a true understanding of nepalese problems. china truly appreciates our policy of non-alignment and strict neutrality.

he said: "nepal is a small country, but the nepalese people have big hearts; we have, in all our history, never submitted to force; we have always fought back, and thus we have always maintained our independence."

he stressed: "political independence without economic independence is hollow. therefore, our king birendra is resolved to develop our country in the economic field."

the nepalese minister congratulated the communist party of china on the successful convening of its tenth national congress.

attending the banquet were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, niranjan bhattarai, member of minister karki's assistant and under secretary of the nepalese ministry of foreign affairs, and officials of the nepalese embassy here.

present were also vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and leading members of departments concerned hsu han-ping, lu wei-chao and kao chien-chung.

minister karki and his wife arrived here by air from pyongyang at noon today on a friendly visit to china upon the invitation of the chinese government.

they were greeted at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and madame hsu han-ping.

on hand at the airport were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife and korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Expresses Condolences on Death of King of Sweden at Swedish Ambassador's Residence

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1973)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, called at the residence of arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, this morning to express his condolences on the death of king gustaf vi adolf of sweden.

before the portrait of the late swedish king at the ambassador's residence were wreaths presented by tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council.

among those who expressed condolences at the swedish ambassador's residence were vice-foreign minister ho ying, deputy secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chou jung-kuo, and deputy director wang pen-tso of the west european affairs department and deputy director kao chien-chung of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Vice Minister Chou Hua-min and Probst of Switzerland Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1973)

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and probst, ambassadorial delegate of commercial agreement of the ministry of public economy of switzerland, held talks here today.

they exchanged views on the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries. the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were sun so-chang, deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and jean cuendet, charge d'affaires ad interim, and marcel disler, economic secretary, of the swiss embassy in peking.

in the evening chou hua-min gave a dinner in honour of the guests.

attending the dinner were leading members of chinese departments concerned li yung-ting, sun so-chang, wang pen-tso, chang hsing-chiao and yang tan-hua, as well as charge d'affaires ad interim jean cuendet and economic secretary marcel disler of the swiss embassy here.

mr. probst arrived in peking by air yesterday evening. he was greeted at the airport by chou hua-min and others.

Swiss Picture Exhibition on Civil Engineering Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1973)

a swiss picture exhibition on civil engineering opened here this afternoon in the peking architectural exhibition hall.

attending the opening ceremony and seeing the exhibits were mao yi-sheng, president of the chinese society of civil engineering, and more than 100 people including leading members of departments concerned and engineers cheng hsi and chen ta-yuan.

also present were jean cuendet, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of switzerland in peking, and his wife, and nolli, tunnelling chief engineer of st. gotthard.

the exhibition was sponsored by the chinese society of civil engineering. the more than 60 pictures showed the techniques of switzerland in tunnelling and building bridges and dams.

CHINA AND US

US Philadelphia Orchestra Group Performs in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1973)

the philadelphia orchestra group of the united states gave a concert here yesterday evening, that was welcomed by the audience.

among the audience were chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, wu teh, chiao kuan-hua, yang chi, lin lin, yu hui-yung, shih shao-hua and ting kuo-yu. after the concert, they met and had a friendly conversation with the leaders and principal members of the orchestra group and had photographs taken together with all the members of the orchestra.

american guests present at the meeting were the orchestra's music director and mrs. eugene ormandy; chairman of the board and mrs. c. wanton balis jr.; barbara bond, wife of the orchestra's president richard bond; josephine w. hatfield, president of the women's committee of the orchestra; physician irvin stein; physician and mrs. edward viner; manager boris sokoloff; state department staff escort francis b. tenny; staff escort of the national committee on u.s.-china relations douglas murray; state department staff escort richard holmes; nicholas platt, an official of the liaison office of the united states of america in china; new york times correspondent harold c. schonberg; assistant conductor william smith; assistant manager joseph h. santarlasci; publicity director louis hood; concert master norman carol and horn player mason jones.

also present at the concert and meeting were huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america, and his wife chu lin; and leading members of departments concerned and musicians including hao liang, liu ching-tang, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, liu shih-kun, liu teh-hai, min hui-fen, lin ping, tang wen-sheng and hsiao teh.

david bruce, chief, alfred l. jenkins and john holdridge, deputy chiefs, of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and their wives were also present at the concert and meeting.

the philadelphia orchestra group set up in 1900 is one of the well-known u.s. orchestras. it already gave two concerts here on the 14th and 15th.

the programme it presented yesterday evening included beethoven's symphony no. 6 in f major (pastoral), respheghi's symphonic poem "pines of rome" and the american composer s. barber's adagio for strings. the excellent performance won warm applause from all present. seventythree-year-old eugene ormandy, conductor of the orchestra since 1936, deeply impressed the audience by his simple and incisive way of conducting.

american and chinese musicians cooperated last night in presenting the piano concerto "the yellow river" under the baton of eugene ormandy, with yin cheng-chung playing the piano, liu teh-hai playing pipa (4-stringed chinese lute) and chien chieh playing bamboo flute. this friendly cooperation between the musicians of the two countries was warmly welcomed by the audience. later, yin cheng-chung performed the american musical piece "home on the range" and the orchestra group performed the chinese music "march of workers and peasants."

at the end of the performance, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented the philadelphia orchestra group with a basket of flowers.

present were also personages from chinese musical, theatrical, dance and film circles yen liang-kun, liu ping-yi, tien feng, tsao peng, chu feng-po, chu chien-erh, yuan shih-hai, kao yu-chien, tu chin-fang, li chin-chuan, chang yung-mei, li kuang, tan fu-ying, tan yuan-shou, ma chang-li, hung hsueh-fei, yang chun-hsia, ma yung-an, li li-fang, chao wen-kuei, li chang-chun, chu wen-hu, kung kuo-tai, li ching-teh, hsueh ching-hua, yu lei-ti, li cheng-hsiang, tu ming-hsin, hsieh tieh-li, chien chiang, cheng yin, li wen-hua, hsieh fang, tsui wei, chang tung-liang and wang hsin-kang.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Yugoslavia for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 17, 1973)

a chinese friendship visiting group led by wang che-nan, and its deputy leader yi peng left here by plane yesterday at the conclusion of a friendly visit to yugoslavia. they arrived in belgrade on september 1.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, was at the airport to see them off.

during their stay in yugoslavia, the guests visited belgrade, zagrab, ljubljana and four other cities, where they toured factories, industrial enterprises and places of historic interest. they were hospitably received and welcomed as friends by the departments concerned.

Chinese Swimming and Diving Team Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 16, 1973)

a chinese swimming and diving team with mu hsiang-hao as leader and yang san-sheng as deputy leader arrived here by air today to pay a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

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